# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 259 R ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

# Air Service for Cape Cod? Cox Resigns in FCC Probe; Monarchy 'Ended' by Duce

The World's Day—September 30, 1943

### Boston: Cape Cod May Get Air Service Again

**Possibility of resumption** of air service to Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket arose today with the anouncement by Northeast Airlines that it was seeking approval from the Civil Aeronautics Board for its recent purchase of the properties and operating franchise of the defunct Mayflower Airlines, Inc. [Page 5.]

**Boston fishermen** held up the sale of 200,000 pounds of fresh fish until tomorrow, when the new ceiling price giving them from one half cent to two cents more a pound for their product goes into effect. [Page 2.]

**Forty-eight recruits** for the Spars (Women's Auxiliary of the U. S. Coast Guard) left Boston today for training at the Sparship Biltmore at Palm Beach, Fla., in charge of Lieut. (j. g.) Barbara Kobler of the District Recruiting Office.

**Reporting that $124,414.10** already is collected in the Salvation Army's Greater Boston annual appeal, hundreds of volunteer canvassers continue toward the $310,000 goal. At luncheon this noon at the Parker House, the several divisions announced their totals to date.

### Washington: Cox Quits House Probe of FCC

**Representative Cox (D), of Georgia**, resigned from a special House committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, climaxing a controversy between himself and Clifford Durr, a member of the Commission, who had charged that Mr. Cox was unfitted to conduct the inquiry. Mr. Cox had been Chairman of the Committee. [Page 9.]

**Coal Administrator Ickes** told a news conference the coal situation wound get steadily worse, week by week, until operators and miners sign a new contract.

**A streamlined foreign food program** will be one of the first results of President Roosevelt's centralization of foreign economic activities under Leo T. Crowley, it was learned.

**A new tax measure**, providing for steep boosts in income levies in the $5,000 to $25,000 range, goes to the House Ways and Means Committee Oct. 4 with Administration backing. The postwar rebates would be in cash or Government life and annuity insurance.

**A real fight to repeal** the Chinese exclusion laws, temporarily stymied in the House Immigration Committee, moved to the Senate with introduction of a bill by Senator Andrews (D) of Florida which would amend the immigration acts to allow Chinese to enter this country on a quota basis.

**A full-scale investigation** of gasoline rationing was announced by Chairman Lea (D) of California of the House Interstate Committee, with hearings tentatively set for mid-October.

**Payments of $20,137,700.84** by Mexico to United States nationals, in addition to the $9,000,000 cash paid in 1941, was agreed upon as final settlement for expropriation of oil properties in 1938, the State Department disclosed. [Financial Page.]

**The Senate Foreign Relations Committee** unanimously approved the nomination of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as Undersecretary of State, to succeed Sumner Welles, resigned.

### In Europe: Nazis Says Duce Ends Monarchy

**Mussolini**, by proclaiming himself head of the State in his Fascist Republican Government of Italy, has "finally and demonstratively removed the monarchy," the Berlin Radio asserts.

**War-risk insurance** reductions have been announced by the Institute of London Underwriters, reflecting the decline in U-boat operations in the South Atlantic, the eastern Mediterranean, and the Atlantic between Portugal and Eire.

**German fortification specialists** are said to have been withdrawn from the Leningrad front and sent to Italy.

**Secret negotiations** between Turkey and Bulgaria were reported by the British Radio, which stated that the Turks are supposed to have advised Bulgaria to give up its territorial gains and surrender its armies.

**Russia's Donets Basin** is rapidly regaining its normal industrial status, with mines, factories, and rail lines now in operation, states CBS, quoting the British Radio.

**Spanish Blue Division** units have been recalled from the Russian Front, according to a British report which recalls Britain's warning against the continued presence of these troops in Russia.

**Spanish political prisoners** over 70 and some in other categories were granted conditional freedom under new Spanish laws, which also abolished the heavy excess profits tax.

### National: Dewey Step Leaves Aurelio on Ballot

**Thomas A. Aurello's candidacy** for New York State's Supreme Court is out of the hands of Democratic and Republican political leaders, who failed in their fourth attempt to nullify his nomination when Governor Dewey refused to call a special session of the Legislature to authorize second judicial conventions of both parties.

**The Veterans of Foreign Wars**, meeting in annual convention in New York City, postponed for a year action on a proposal to admit women with overseas service in the armed forces.

**The OPA's business-suspension penalty** was ruled unconstitutional by a Federal court in Dallas, Texas, but the regional OPA office announced it would appeal. OPA had ordered a two-weeks shutdown of seven gasoline stations found to possess motorists' gasoline coupons in advance of the effective date.

**James C. Petrillo**, President of the American Federation of Musicians, announced that his Union and Decca Records, Inc., and its subsidiary transcription firm, World Broadcasting System, Inc., would sign a contract for radiocasting, the first to be agreed upon during the 14-month ban.

### Orient: Tokyo Finds Spy Ring Led by German

**An international spy ring** was uncovered in Tokyo with the arrest and sentence of a German found guilty of spying and accused of connections with a spy organization.

## *Lives a 'Thriller' to Finish 'Thriller'*

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Sept. 30 (AP)—She was coming around the mountain, making 90 miles an hour while smoke poured from the wings.

At the throttle was the Australian prewar flying-boat pilot, Forgan Smith.

She was a Dehavilland biplane of World War I vintage, complete with two wooden propellers and putt-putt engines.

The pilot turned to his passenger and said: "Boy, you better jump because this crate is going to bump."

Peacefully reading a hair-raising magazine article, Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, of Cranford, N. J., looked out the window, saw the smoke, and looked 5,000 feet below at nothing but trees.

"Hold her nose up a minute more, Smitty; I have just one more paragraph of this story to read and I don't want to crash until I do," Colonel Craig yelled.

Pilot Smith eased the crate among the trees with only a couple of scratches to himself and Colonel Craig.

The Colonel is waiting for the next issue of that magazine. It turned out to be a continued story.

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### Weather Reports

**Rain**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

**Dimout Hours**

Dimout begins Thursday at 7:28 p. m.; ends Friday at 6:11 a. m.

Dimout begins Friday at 6:56 p. m.; ends Saturday at 6:12 a. m.

# Boston Held In Prospect Of Labor Shortage

**WMP order putting area in Group 2 to be contested by businessmen in effort to revoke the edict.**

Greater Boston was today designated by the War Manpower Commission as an area where a labor shortage is anticipated within six months, and moved up from Group III to Group II in its listing of cities according to their need for war workers. The order becomes effective tomorrow.

Adopted over the protest of Boston business leaders because of its possible handicaps to new war orders, the ruling met at once with support and renewed criticism. Its basis is th eprospective shortage of workers for the shipyards, now Greater Boston's biggest industry.

Effort to take Boston out of its new class was immediately forecast by Mayor Tobin in announcing a meeting designed to dig up new workers to fill the shipyard demand for 25,000 by the first of the year. Changes in classification are often made by the War Manpower Commission, its officials pointed out. Both Springfield and Greenfield have been dropped down this year.

**Up to Community**

Mayor Tobin put it up to the comunity to take off its collective coat and bring out the workers required to keep the war production program here going.

Within a week he said he would call an open meeting of the Mayors and Chairmen of Boards of Selectmen of the 43 communities in the Greater Boston area. Meanwhile, he added, the possibilities of obtaining men ove rthe draft age, workers with minor physical disabilities and domestics would be discussed.

Endorsement of the War Manpower decision, which was taken at Washington on recommendation of the Regional Commission here, was outspokenly given by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board.

The chief effect of the order is to limit the further expansion of war industry in Boston. This will be effected by the restrictions placed on new contracts coming in. While business leaders renewed their predictions of losses of war business running into the millions, Mr. Wheeler discounted the chance of such widespread damage.

**Contract Renewals**

"In the number 2 grouping, which Boston now enters, renewals of contracts may be made which require no additional workers, but no new contracts may be placed in this area if adequate facilities for their fulfillment exist elsewhere," he said.

"This should not be interpreted too literally, as has been suggested in some of the recent statements in the press, as for example, that if there is a slight change in an article being produced no renewal contract may be made.

"Industry and the public may rest assured that these requirements will be administered with intelligence and balance without any wholesale shutting down of operations and transfer of employees. Such a condition would be not only disadvantageous to the com-

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# Allies Strafe Germans North of Naples; Senators Shift Stand on Postwar Plan; U.S.-Britian Nearer Accord on Russia

**More realistic attitude taken in London as Washington tries to broaden view.**

By Mallory Browne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Sept. 30—There has been marked progress lately in coordinating British and American policies toward Soviet Russia.

As the tripartite conference approaches which has been designed to pave the way for a meeting between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin, it becomes increasingly apparent that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Secretary of State Cordell Hull [or whoever represents the United States Department of State] will go into the conference with a substantial measure of agreement as to the broad attitude toward the Russian question.

In practice, this has meant some modification of official attitude in both London and Washington.

On one hand, the British Government has plainly introduced a greater measure of "realism" into its policy. It is beginning to be admitted in England now that the pro-Russian feeling in Great Britain needed to be balanced a bit.

**Sentimentality in England**

As Mr. Harold Nicolson writes in the current issue of The Spectator, "It may well be that the sentimentality, the almost religious enthusiasm for Russia which one meets with in this country, is based upon a deliberate and wholly unnecessary rejection of facts."

In two recent speeches—one to Parliament last week and the other to a gathering of women in London this week—Mr. Eden has emphasized the necessity of thrashing out practical problems "in the light of everyday realities."

Mr. Eden stressed his intention of being absolutely frank with the Russians, and in his speech this week he emphasized the practical

*Continued on Page 7, Column 6*

**Committee gathers to draft foreign-policy resolution before tripartite meeting.**

By Roscoe Drummond
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—The desire of the Administration to enter the coming three-power conference with the strongest possible congressional peace credentials lies behind the sudden shift of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in favor of reporting out quickly a foreign-policy resolution.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee, has reversed himself completely, and while last week he was for indefinite delay, he is now for immediate action.

Immediate action in this instance means at once. Having decided yesterday to write its own declaration instead of adopting the House-approved Fulbright resolution, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee went into executive session this morning to begin the actual draft of its proposal.

**Russian View Awaited**

Five days ago Senator Connally stated that his Committee would not act on the Fulbright or any other foreign-policy resolution until it was clear what the Russian view was going to be and until it seemed likely that action would not precipitate "ill-considered debate."

It is suggested in some quarters that the senators may have obtained satisfactory assurances from Moscow and, therefore, felt they could go ahead, but those close to the fact do not find any evidence to bear out this suggestion.

The more valid judgment is that President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, have become increasingly convinced as the tripartite meeting with Britain and Russia approached that American diplomacy would have the best prospects of success if there were

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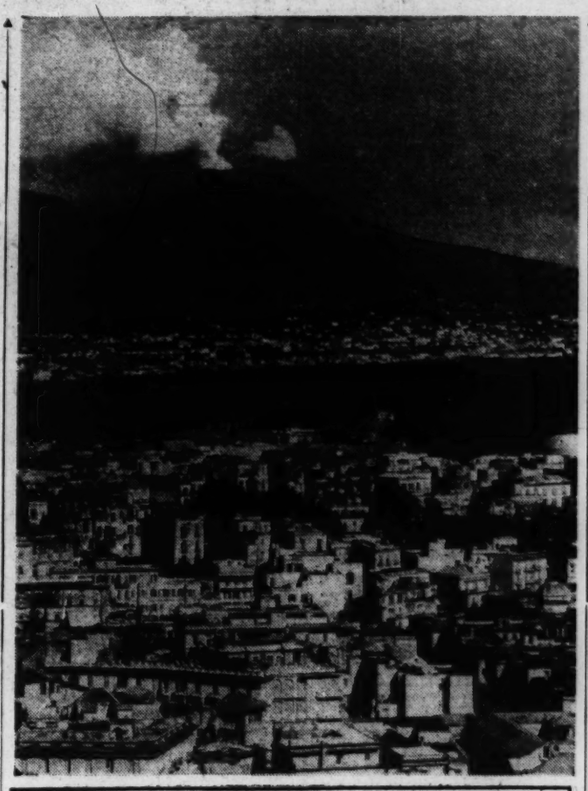

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

### Naples: Next Goal of Allies

**Upper: View of Italian port of Naples, which is directly in the path of the oncoming Allied Fifth Army under Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark. It is reported to have been thoroughly wrecked by the retreating Germans. Lower: Present approximate position of the forces of General Clark on Italy's West Coast and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery on the East Coast is indicated by white arrows. The battle front is shown crossing the Apennine Range, which runs the length of Italy.**

**Russians occupy Kiev suburbs as Red Army batters Dnieper line; Yugoslavs active.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

Allied airmen were bombing German troops fleeing northward from Naples as General Clark's Fifth Army pushed through ancient Pompeii and were negotiating the 10 miles from there to the port.

Previous day's reports indicating that American forces virtually had Naples in their grasp apparently overreached the actual situation—whether because of unexpected resistance, or of mined roads, or other reason is not stated.

Up the Italian East Coast, however, General Montgomery had pushed ahead 20 miles from his previous day's position and was reported at Manfredonia, just under the 30-mile Gargano Peninsula, the most conspicuous feature of Italy's Adriatic coastline.

For the moment, the Fifth and Eighth Armies are advancing up the respective coastal routes with few strategic roads between the two across the Apennines. Capture of Naples will bring General Clark's men to about 120 miles from Rome.

In Russia, the Red Army still was battering at the Dnieper line. It already has occupied most of the Kiev suburbs that are on the east side of the river, and was near enough to machine gun the nests of Nazis along the tall cliffs of the western side. German artillery, however, has a momentary advantage from its emplacements on the cliffs. Some 180 miles to the north, the Russians had pushed to within 12 miles of the Nazi stronghold of Gomel, closing in from three directions.

A similar distance south of Kiev, the Red Army had seized Kremenchug, the last great German stronghold on the east bank of the Dnieper and site of the old Dnieper bridge in the area.

Until Kiev falls, the most important Russian gains seem more likely in the north, where the capture of Rudnya, 40 miles southeast of Vitebsk, has brought the Red Army to a point only 100 miles from the Polish frontier. The critical question of whether the Germans will try to hold the Dnieper, however, is still to be answered.

While the main armies in Italy and Russia thus seem on the verge of big events, the irregulars operating in Yugoslavia under Draja Mikhailovitch and Josip Broz were reported active around some of the most strategic territory of the Mediterranean. The two forces are estimated at 300,000 men, and both have Allied staff officers with them.

A band of irregulars apparently has pushed 25 miles west of the Yugoslav border to the Italian city of Gorizia. One report said they had gone 100 miles as far as the Venice area and were fighting on a 125-mile front between Venice and Trieste. Although they had evacuated the port of Spalato, which the Germans reoccupied, they seemed to be still in force around Fiume, having entrenched themselves at Susak across the river.

In other fields, the British announced a large-scale raid on the Ruhr steel center of Bochum, while in the Pacific General MacArthur's men pushed to within 600 yards of Finschhafen on New Guinea and unloaded 145 more tons of bombs on the ammunition dumps and installations of Wewak.

### Italy:

**Fifth Army Nears Outskirts of Naples**

The Allied Fifth Army, advancing rapidly on Naples, has pushed forward on the Naples Plain to-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# Rehabilitation of Refugees Vigorous Postwar Problem

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL, Sept. 30—Rehabilitation of about 30,000,000 European refugees will be "one of the most urgent tasks of postwar reconstruction," the International Labor Office declared today in making public an exhaustive study of displaced populations and their resettlement.

The problem is far "beyond the powers of any single country," the report pointed out. Predicting that a redistribution of labor may become necessary if full employment is to exist, the report went on to say that such redistribution "would call for nothing less than the organization of an international employment office."

This mass dislocation of population by the German Government was deliberate, the I. L. O. study declared, the aim being to "redistribute the population of Europe so as to establish German influence and leadership over the largest possible area."

Transfers of populations have assumed "enormous dimensions," it shows, since the program began.

The massed displacements of non-German populations, it points out, were matched by the transplantation of Germans and of people of German origin into the zones assigned to German settlement.

**Exchanges Arranged**

Population exchanges have been continuously arranged between Germany and neighboring and associated countries.

The figure of 30,000,000, it is explained, does not include millions of Europeans who, without having left their native countries, are not living at home because they have been conscripted for labor service or because of evacuations from bombed cities and coastal defense areas.

"If all these movements could be properly taken into account," the study says, "the results would

*Continued on Page 8, Column 7*

# New U. S. Board to Adjust Wages in Private Building

By Frederick W. Carr
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Wage adjustments for private building and construction will be handled by a single board for the industry, Daniel W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor, announced here today. The 3,000,000 workers covered will make the largest group in the country to have its wages regulated by a separate Federal board of its own.

The new plan, which is a transfer of authority from the National War Labor Board, was outlined by Mr. Tracy to the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor now in session in Boston.

Heretofore all wage rates on Government-financed war projects have been referred to a Federal body set up last year called the Wage Adjustment Board for the Construction Industry. Rates on private work were held within the sphere of the National War Labor Board.

Now at the request of the War Labor Board, the Board handling wages on Government war construction will take over adjustments on private construction also.

Mr. Tracy, who is Chairman of the Wage Adjustment Board, announced in addition that it would be reconstituted. The Government representatives who served on the Board as set up for Government properties will retire. The reorganized Board will be tripartite, like the War Labor Board, composed of three public members, three employer members and three representativs of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Asked when the new Board would begin to work, Mr. Tracy forecast within three weeks.

"We are proud of the job the Wage Adjustment Board has done in stabilizing wages in the building industry and of the part we have taken in defeating inflation," the Assistant Secretary of Labor told the convention, which today represents more than 1,500,000 building trades workers. "The Board has been a success and has been beneficial to workers in the industry."

It is the Board's policy to stabilize wages at the level of July 1, 1942.

**Review of Work Done**

Reviewing what the old board had done since its setting up on July 1, 1942, its Chairman reported that it had received 1,673 cases and up to its last meeting on Sept. 16, disposed of 1,429 and had a remainder pending of 244. Of the petitions for wage increases received 606 had been denied, and 903 granted on various terms.

The new Board will also hold hearings on labor disputes that are not jurisdictional. It will be an agency, Mr. Tracy added, that will have nothing else to do but adjust wages in the construction industry.

In today's first address before the building trades men, John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of

*Continued on Page 2, Column 4*

# Morgenthau Says Nation Has Met Third Loan Goal

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 30 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced here today the nation's Third War Loan Drive goal of $15,000,000,000 had been met.

The Secretary, who came here to participate in the launching of an invasion barge at the Evansville shipyards, made the announcement at the launching.

"An hour ago I had word from the Treasury in Washington that at 11 o'clock this morning we met and passed our national goal of $15,000,000,000," Mr. Morgenthau said. "We still have two days to go."

"What happens tomorrow and Saturday will measure for us the patriotism of the American people and, more than that, will measure for us the nation's understanding of the principles involved in this war," the Secretary said. "We know now why we are fighting."

He described the purchase of War Bonds as a means by which every American citizen can play a direct part in the war and said it was "the one great unifying influence of the home front."

# Partisans in Northern Italy Organize to Resist Germans

*One of the most significant and at the same time most inadequately reported aspects of the war in Italy is the situation in the northern section of the Peninsula, where the Germans remain nominally in control. The following article, the first of three, makes it clear that widespread guerrilla warfare is being carried out by the Italians. The facts on which it is based were obtained from eyewitness sources inside Italy and cabled to the United States from neutral territory.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
From Europe, Sept. 29

In German-occupied Italy, Partisan warfare is now being rapidly organized along lines already in practice in Yugoslavia, Norway, Russia, and other occupied countries.

Among the Partisans are many high officers of the Italian Army and many Patriots, anti-Fascist leaders and workers who were in concentration camps or abroad until the fall of Mussolini.

Large quantities of ammunition, explosives, guns, machine guns and light cannon from Italian military depots of Northern Italy are in the hands of the Partisans.

**German Run-Around**

What German forces face these Partisans is not exactly known here, nor could it be told if it were. However, eyewitness reports say the Germans attempt to give the impression of larger forces than they have by moving units around. In Milan the same few military trucks drive around all day long, giving the impression of many trucks.

In a mountain village, 14 miles north of Varese, a German patrol of 20 men arrived with light machine guns. Their chief began telling the population the rules it had to observe. But when Partisan shooting began in a near-by forest the Germans packed up and went away.

The Italian Partisans, like the Yugoslavs, live in small groups, 50 to 100 men sleeping in scattered fashion, some in caves, some in houses, some in barns. Not all remain with units in uniform but some remain in villages until needed.

**Children Carry Messages**

Children are used as messengers to bring orders to these civilian Partisans. When the Germans come they remain in the villages or flee to the mountains. Not all Partisan headquarters are in the mountains; some villages are in the hands of Partisans.

It is too early to state which

*Continued on Page 7, Column 3*

# Badoglio Confers With Eisenhower

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 30 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean Theater, conferred with Italian Premier Pietro Badoglio on military co-operation aboard a warship at Malta yesterday, an official announcement said today.

Accompanying General Eisenhower were Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied ground commander; Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of Allied naval forces in the Mediterranean; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, the Mediterranean air commander; Harold MacMillan, British Minister in North Africa, and Robert Murphy, United States Minister in North Africa.

"The principal topic of discussion was the method for making the most effective Italian military effort against the common enemy, Germany," said the official announcement.

# WAC Band in Boston For Concerts on Common

War Activities in New England

Not merely "as good as an Army band," but actually an Army band in its own right, the All-American WAC Band from Florida opens a four-day engagement on Boston Common tomorrow at 2 p. m. in connection with the current drive to enlist more members of the Women's Army Corps.

Stationed at the Second WAC Training Center, Daytona Beach, the band has replaced a male band, has won praise for its concert tours, and now hopes for the chance to be sent overseas.

It has just come from a three-week stand with the Army show, "Back the Attack," in Washington. While there it played at guard mount for the White House, being the first women's band ever to play for that ceremony and the first women to participate in that ceremony in any fashion for more than 100 years.

With professional and skilled amateur musicians coming from nearly every State to make up the band, it is led by a composer, Master Sergt. Dorothy Merrill of Detroit. The author of two operas, she was one of two Wacs who have already graduated from the Army Music School at Fort Myers, Va.

While now headquartered in Florida, the band retains a New England flavor, for when the Fourth Training Center at Fort Devens was consolidated recently with the Daytona center, 16 members of the Fort Devens band joined the outfit.

### Relief Funds Aided

Army Emergency Relief funds were swelled by $20,000 as a result of admissions last night to the first showing here of "This Is the Army," a musical film in color based on the Army show produced by Irving Berlin. A percentage of receipts wherever the film is shown is to be donated to Army relief, it was pointed out. The film opened at the Metropolitan Theater.

### Ship Launchings

A motor minesweeper, sponsored by Mrs. Harold Nielson of Bath, was launched today at Rice Brothers yard, East Boothbay, Maine. The sponsor is the wife of an officer attached to the office of the Navy Supervisor of Shipbuilding at Bath.

Ceremonies transferring a Liberty Ship to the Greek Government in Exile will be held this afternoon at the New England Shipbuilding Yards, South Portland, Me., with representatives of the United States and Greek Governments attending.

Named "Amerikh," which is America in the Greek language, the ship is one of two to be turned over to the Greeks under lend-lease.

### Cadets Honored

Navy letters of commendation will be presented tomorrow to outstanding cadets in the Harvard class becoming ensigns on Oct. 23, it was announced today.

At the ceremony and parade beginning at 4 p. m. on Soliders Field, the awards will be handed out by Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, commandant of the First Naval District.

The Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, among whose members the awards are being made, and the Navy's V-12 unit will pass in review as an infantry regiment.

### Yards Cited

Five Massachusetts shipyards were cited today by the Navy among those credited with aiding the unprecedented construction program to help the invasions of Sicily, Italy, Attu, Kiska, and Rendova.

For building on scant notice a type of vessel non-existent 20 months before the invasions, those cited were: The Hingham and Fore River Yards of Bethlehem Steel Company; the Neponset yard of George Lawley & Sons; the Ipswich yard of W. A. Robinson, Inc., and the Boston Navy Yard.

### Aid to Drafted Dads

To help advise draft-vulnerable fathers on any personal or civilian problems surrounding their induction, the Boston Council of Social Agencies has distributed special pamphlets to selective service boards in the Greater Boston area, it was disclosed today.

In addition to summarizing pay, allowances, and other regulations affecting family arrangements, the pamphlet invites any prospective draftee to apply at the nearest welfare office for private interviews.

## Members of the Women's Army Corps Band

United States Army Signal Corps

**They're to Appear on Boston Common in Exhibition Concert**

**Putting the finishing touches to their performance that will open the four-day WAC exhibition on the Boston Common at 2 p. m. tomorrow, members of the Women's Army Corps Band respond to the baton of their leader, Master Sergeant Dorothy Merrill, at a final rehearsal. The band is appearing at the exhibition in connection with Boston activities for the nation-wide WAC recruiting campaign, which opened last Monday and will run until Dec. 7.**

# Higher Ceiling Due Tomorrow Hit Fish Sales

Because producers' maximum ceiling prices on fresh fish increase tomorrow, to the winter schedule, there was no fresh fish offered for sale at the Boston Fish Pier today, outside of a small quantity of mackerel, which is not controlled by ceiling prices.

Fishermen on a large trawler and on a dragger which brought nearly 200,000 pounds of fresh groundfish in today refused to sell their catches at the summer schedule of ceiling prices. By holding the fish until tomorrow the men will earn from one-half cent to two cents a pound more than they would get by selling today, the exact price depending on the variety.

Office of Price Administration officials advanced prices for the winter in their price control program for fish because the catches are smaller in the winter time and adverse weather adds to the hardships of the toilers of the sea.

Despite the increase in ceiling prices, the balloting on the strike issue continued at the Fish Pier, the vote being in protest against fish ceiling prices.

### Winter Hours of Stores

Beginning tomorrow the autumn and winter hours of Boston stores generally, in the membership of the Retail Trade Board, will be 9:45 a. m. to 5:45 p. m. except on days when stores are open in the evening.

# New U. S. Board to Adjust Wages in Private Building

Continued from Page 1

L., renewed the objections against bureaucracy which he had first presented to the convention here of the metal tradesmen.

"We have discovered recently that there are forces entirely outside the trade union movement which are determind to shape our movement and to establish what our policies shall be, and if these are not what they like, to use their official powers to change them to agree with their intellectual ideologies," Mr. Frey said.

In illustration he named a recent decision of the State Relations Board in Utah which he said took welders out of all the regular trade unions and gave them to the jurisdiction of an independent welders' organization.

"If a state bureaucracy can take away from the international unions their members and get away with it, there is nothing to prevent their building up the type of a trade union movement they think is better than the trade union movement we have built up and is ours," he declared.

"Bureaucracy is in action. It is interfering with basic rights that have been ours from the beginning.

"On the Federal side this constitutes one of the most serious problems that has faced our movement," he added with reference in part to the National Labor Relations Board.

**Opposite of Democracy**

"Government by bureaucracy is the very opposite of government by law," continued the metal trades President. "You cannot reach the bureaucrats by the usual methods in a democracy. You have no vote on them. They are lawmakers for us at the present time.

"Sometimes the bureau heads do not know all the details of the measures they pronounce. They have too much to do to know all the details. Members of their staff sometimes put it over on the head of the bureau, as the bureaus put it over on us.

"There is no way to protect oneselves except by legislation that ties a bureau's hands. If our movement is to make progress, the discretionary authority of the bureaus must receive more thought and activity from us. It can destroy our trade union movement."

Mr. Frey also urged labor to protect the Department of Labor from what he called its recent dismemberment in large part, resulting from transfer of a number of parts of it to Government bureaus.

# 53 Per Cent Old Age Cases Get Increase

Fifty-three per cent of the State's approximately 80,000 old-age assistance cases are receiving larger payments from the State than formerly as a result of liberalizations provided in the law adopted by the last Legislature, Arthur G. Rotch, Commissioner of Public Welfare said today.

Only 14 per cent of the cases are receiving less from the State under the law compelling financially-able children to contribute to their parents support, the Commissioner said. About 4 per cent of the old-age assistance cases have been dropped as a result of the law against a normal closing out of 2 per cent of the cases per month, Commissioner Rotch added.

Yesterday a special legislative commission studying the administration of old-age assistance declared that "some of the old-age recipients were suffering a downright hardship by having their names dropped" and requested pub... welfare officials to continue payments pending final adjudication of disputed cases.

The commission statement was made in a letter to public welfare officials which was drafted following complaints that aged persons were receiving curtailed allotments due to disputes over the financial ability of children to support their parents.

A number of complaints have been received by the Public Welfare Department against the provision of the new old-age assistance law that children's ability to contribute to their parents' support be estimated on the basis of gross income. Officials of the department point out that a large number of exemptions are provided, including such items as living expenses, expenses incidental to employment such as transportation, victory tax deductions and others.

Some observers at the State House held that the protests against the old-age assistance law reflect no more than the normal amount of reaction which follows any new development in this particular field of legislation. The law has been operative only two months and the opinion was expressed in the Department of Public Welfare that it was too soon to determine how the law is actually working out.

# Seaboard Airways Ask Rights For Boston to South Service

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Alvin P. Adams, President of Seaboard Airways, Inc., argued before the Civil Aeronautics Board today for the right to operate cargo and passenger planes from Boston to Miami and New Orleans at greatly reduced freight rates.

The concern, formerly a subsidiary of Seaboard Railway, would charge 20 cents a ton mile for air cargo instead of the 70 cents a ton mile now in effect, said Mr. Adams.

The Board previously had split the concern's application in two parts—one for a certificate to operate from New York south and the other from New York to Boston. Today's testimony was on the latter application, but Mr. Adams made it clear his company did not seek the New York to Boston route if the southern rights were withheld.

The youthful President, now associated with the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation, said that a vast new field of cargo would be opened up for air shipment if his company gained the rights and put its low rate into effect. He mentioned the more perishable kinds of fish which cannot economically be shipped by rail because of the longer time required and the heavy quantities of water needed to keep the fish that long on trains.

Mr. Adams pictured full-scale operations of seven trips each way daily with a fleet of 11 planes.

The planes and operating personnel are not immediately available because "we're all too busy with the war now," Mr. Adams said, adding there would be no difficulty obtaining the equipment and organization after the emergency is over.

On questioning by Examiner Thomas L. Wrenn, Seaboard counsel Leslie Craven and Board counsel Henry Hill, Mr. Adams disclosed that his company proposed to operate only from Boston to New York, with local business handled by Colonial and Northeast Airlines. Additional stops in New England were under consideration, however, Mr. Adams said.

## Weather Reports

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

### Rain

**Boston and Vicinity:** Rain, continued cool tonight and Friday forenoon; 30-to-40-mile-per hour winds.

**Maine:** Not quite so cool in north. Continued cool and rain in south portion tonight and Friday forenoon. Fresh to strong winds along the coast.

**New Hampshire:** Little change in temperature tonight and Friday forenoon, with rain in south portion. Fresh to strong winds along the coast.

**Vermont:** Little change in temperature with rain in south portion tonight and Friday forenoon.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Rain and continued cool tonight and Friday forenoon. Fresh to strong winds in interior and strong winds along the coast.

**Eastport to Block Island:** Storm warnings are displayed south of Portsmouth to Block Island. Small craft warnings are displayed Eastport to Portsmouth.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 12:37 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Friday, 12:57 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

# Fulbright Plan Urged at Harvard

Immediate action by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to report to the floor a bill similar to the House-passed Fulbright resolution on international co-operation was urged today by the American Defense Group of Harvard University.

At its weekly meeting yesterday, the group of professors voted to send their views in a telegram, which was dispatched today to the Committee chairman, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, by Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, Group chairman.

# Newspaper Boy Day on Oct. 2 to Find $1 War Stamp Buyer in Each Customer

Newspaper Boy Day, planned as a tribute to the youthful businessmen who deliver, rain or shine, the daily newspapers of America, is to be observed on Oct 2 throughout the United States. On that day the object is for every newsboy to sell an average of $1 in War Stamps to each customer.

A special promotion edition has been published by the International Circulation Managers Association with the co-operation of the writers, artists and editors of the War Finance Division of the United States Treasury. Appreciation for the newsboy is voiced in these words: "Newspaper carrier experience taught a boy self-reliance, initiative, business responsibility, and true citizenship."

Selling War Stamps is a job requested of the carrier boys by the Treasury Department. Since the boys began selling Stamps they have poured in more than $90,000,000 in dimes and small change that might never have otherwise been contributed to the support of the war effort, according to Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury.

If the newsboys attain the goal, they have set themselves for Oct. 2 they will raise $20,000,000 in dimes. Their slogan is "Dimes for Invasion."

The Newspaper Boy War Stamp and Bond Program affects more than 150,000 boys on more than 900 daily newspapers from coast to coast.

# Events Around Greater Boston

**Friday**

"Italian Paintings" will be the subject of Mrs. Sayward's 11 a. m. lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

A lecture and colored motion picture on "Wanderings in the Peruvian Andes" will be given by Harry J. Robinson at the New England Museum of Natural History, corner of Berkeley and Boylston Streets, at 7:30 p. m. Free to the public.

**Sunday**

Free public lecture on Christin Science by Earl McCloud, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop, in the Church Edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Earl McCloud, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, 8 p. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 4**

**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

# Boston Held in Prospect Of Early Labor Shortage

Continued from Page 1

munity but to the war effort as well. . . .

"While there undoubtedly can be a considerable improvement in the utilization of existing labor, for the major part this improvement must come from within industry itself. . . .

**Object to Stabilize**

"It is well to remember, too, that whenever an area has been moved into the No. 1 or No. 2 position, the object of all Government agencies, in co-operation with industry, is to stabilize and equalize the situation, so that the restrictions imposed by these categories can be dropped as quickly as possible."

Mr. Wheeler declared that the labor situation here had reached the point where production of the utmost urgency was being jeopardized by lack of manpower. "Under the circumstances," he commented, "it would be little short of sabotage for those in positions of responsibility to permit additional contracts which would increase the demands for labor, to be poured into this area without restraint until a major crisis arose."

On the other hand, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, said today he saw no reason for Greater Boston being moved up into its new classification.

Reluctant to discuss the matter at this time, Commissioner Moriarty said he expected to have "plenty to say" when he addresses the American Federation of Labor convention in Boston next Tuesday. He indicated that his criticism would be directed at the War Manpower Commission.

"The very people who are most interested in production of war materials in this area — the Army and the Navy — have not come to me or to the Governor with complaints that the labor situation was becoming grave," the Commissioner said.

Asked if the lifting of the ban on women working more than 48 hours would not help to relieve the apparent labor shortage, the Commissioner admitted that it would.

Manufacturers working on Army and Navy orders, he said, may apply to this office for the right to extend the work week of women providing the Army or Navy industrial relations officers indicate that an emergency of sufficient magnitude to warrant such action exists.

**Labor Wastage**

The Commissioner scored the failure of the WMC to consult with him or the Governor on the local situation. "Is it possible," he asked, "for them to view the local problem more advantageously from Washington?"

Wastage of labor, as charged against the Navy Yard and other establishments, again was voiced, but Mr. Powell M. Cabot, Acting director of the War Manpower Commission, averred that the "general utilization of labor in Boston is pretty good," adding that his staff has "recognized that there are some leaks, but we are plugging them fast."

A Boston Chamber of Commerce spokesman said he had talked with the Washington office of Paul M. McNutt, War Mapower Commissioner, and had been assured that reclassification into Group 2 could be temporary, with a return to Group 3 possible by Nov. 1 if the labor supply warranted it.

Commenting on the effect the change would have on manufacturing in the Boston area, the Chamber of Commerce spokesman said: "Not only the public but many industrialists and businessmen and even some government officials do not seem to have a clear conception of the full purport of the change to Group 2. Under Government policy of awarding war contracts, no contract for any new types of war materials could be placed in this section.

"Thus the company making shells could not switch to the production of bombs after the shell order was filled. If it could get any more shell orders it would have to close shop and cast valuable workers into the street. Meanwhile the bomb order which the company could have filled would go west, south, or any other place where no supposed shortage of labor exists.

"Going farther, suppose a manufacturer has just completed an order for 100,000 small gun parts. No more of those are required at the time, but he is equipped to make other critical war items within the same time limit of the first contract if he is allowed to hire a few more employees. This he cannot do for with the area in Group 2 he cannot employ additional manpower if he has 100 employees and he cannot take the contract at all if he has more than 100 employees.

"In the two cases cited, as in many others, the work could be done if Boston remained in Group 3, its present classification. The Chamber finds that work lost in these two ways alone might be millions of dollars monthly. Not only would Boston suffer great losses but delays almost sure to occur in placing and filling the orders elsewhere would slow up the total war manufacturing effort considerably. The inevitable result would be to gradually put out of business the manufacturers in this district who are now engaged in war work.

"Another requirement of Group 2 is that with specified exception no contract longer than six months' duration can be awarded. With manufacturers unable to hire additional workers to take on new contracts a large number of contracts will be lost because of this regulation. In fact, manufacturers will not even be given the opportunity to figure on war contracts because the regulations prohibit the placing of contracts in Group 2 areas if the contracts can be placed elsewhere.

"There are many other possible drawbacks under the Group 2 status as the Chamber interprets the government policies pertaining to it. For instance, the 48-hour week may or may not be invoked with the decision up to WMC officials. Since war plants in the Boston area where the 48-hour week is warranted are already working that number of hours little, if anything, would be gained in this category.

**Controlled Hiring**

"On the other hand non-essential industries or businesses might be ordered to 48-hour weeks to their disadvantage and to the detriment in the end of the war effort, for a great many of the workers in non-essential places are giving some hours daily to war work. The chief point, however, is that if this becomes a Group 2 area a government agency can order any concern to adopt the 48-hour week with pay for overtime, time and one-half.

"Controlled hiring of workers can be envoked too by WMC officials. In many other cities this has functioned poorly and in some cases the war effort has been harmed rather than helped because of maldistribution of manpower."

# Tobin Heads Plea to Get Students On War Jobs Back to High Schools

Faced with a steady migration of students from Boston high schools to war industries, speakers on a broadcast sponsored by the U. S. Department of Education last night urged parents to classify school as essential for their 'teen age children.

This was the opening gun in a campaign by the Department to get children back in the classroom to finish an education that had been deferred in favor of more remunerative work at the lathe or on an assembly line, a factor that partially explains the 7,000 pupil decrease in high school population in Boston since 1940.

Principal speakers on the broadcast, which originated in the studios of WBZ, were Mayor Tobin; Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Schools; William J. Doyle, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll of the Boston League of Women Voters, and Paul F. Clark of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Tobin asked the parents of the boys and girls who were keeping summer vacation jobs rather than resuming their classwork, to consider the present in the terms of future careers, saying students of this age make their maximum contribution to winning the war by returning to school.

Boston's need for trained leaders and the Army's demand for young men who have advanced courses in mathematics and the natural sciences were cited by Mr. Gould as two reasons for classifying going back to school as an "essential job."

"It's been fun for these youngsters to earn money to pay for things out of their own pockets, but learning as much as they can now will prepare them to hold down much better paying jobs in the future," he warned. "Besides, learning comes easiest when you're young and if you get out of step with your classmates it's mighty hard to catch up."

The illegal employment of children is on the increase throughout the country in violation of the Wage and Hour Act as well as numerous state laws, it was pointed out by Mr. Doyle, who went on to state that first obligation for a youth under draft age was "to take full advantage of their educational opportunities to prepare for wartime and postwar service."

### International Institute Reopens

The International Institute will reopen its forum Monday evening with a discussion of "Measures before Congress" led by Wilson Colvin, director of Social Studies, Weeks Junior High School, Newton.

Open to the public without charge, these forum meetings will continue throughout the season at 8 p. m. on the first and third Mondays of each month, at the headquarters of the Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston.

### Daniel M. Wheeler

Daniel M. Wheeler, who passed on at his Pittsfield, Mass., home last night, was an outstanding inventor and civil engineer. Graduating from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1868, the first class to graduate from the Institute, Mr. Wheeler's first contribution in the inventive field was a steel measuring tape. According to his friends, he got the idea from the steel coils used in women's hoopskirts.

After spending a number of years on construction projects in both this country and South America, including three tunnels and two bridges in the western part of the United States, he returned East and worked for a number of years as an inspector for the Massachusetts Department of Public Works.

### Poultry Buyers Warned

Probability of large poultry purchases over the Jewish New Year observance on Thursday and Friday caused Massachusetts OPA officials to warn consumers against paying more than ceiling prices.

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of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR October 2, 1943

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMES NEARER
By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
The world has a big account to settle in Asia and the arrival of Lord Louis Mountbatten in the Far East as Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Southeast Asia will lighten General MacArthur's responsibility and further plans for a combined offensive against Japan.

FACTORY IS WHERE YOU FIND IT
By Melita Sprague
From London comes a review of the auxiliary private workshops in city, town, and hamlet in which Britain's last reserves of labor and capacity—the home makers—are being mobilized.

WORDS GO ON BUT THE DEBATE IS OVER
By Roscoe Drummond
Something is happening to American thinking, and American foreign policy is traveling rapidly in the direction of full-bodied participation by the United States in policing the future peace.

THROUGH THE PERILOUS NIGHT
By Malcolm W. Bayley
What would you do if, after harrowing experiences escaping the Nazi clutches in Europe, you arrived at long last in America, oh, so grateful to be home again, only to be told you must go right back again. That is what happened to Mrs. Mary Le Roux, American-born Frenchwoman, whose story is told in this week's Magazine Section.

GOLD NOT WORKING!
By Harry De Leseux
What will happen to America's $210,000,000 gold business now that most of the mines are closed by Government order is conjectured from past experiences in maintaining deep-tunneled mines not in use.

FOOTBALL FLOATS WITH THE NAVY
By Gordon Campbell
We can thank the Navy that there will be the usual cheering and gay confusion in college stadiums this fall, for Navy aid has made possible the excellent games that will be seen here and there throughout the country.

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# Japan's End Seen by '45, Germany's at Any Time

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Three Senators just back from a 40,000-mile inspection trip of world battlefronts said they believed that the war in the Pacific would not end before 1945 but that a collapse of Germany may come at any time.

Reporting publicly on their two-month flying trip to the war zones, Senators Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, James M. Mead (D) of New York and Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, told a press conference that "our Army and Navy are developing into the toughest fighting machine the world has ever seen."

They said there was reason to believe that Germany might not last long, because Hitler had lost the oil of Russia, control of the Mediterranean and the submarine battle with shipping.

For that reason, they agreed that plans ought to be worked out now to move into Germany to control the civil population, reorganize transportation and prevent chaos.

On the Pacific Front, they said there was the closest co-operation between the Army and the Navy, that not enough supplies and men were being sent there yet, but that "the Japs know we are on the offensive."

**Too Much Salve for Americans**

Sketching other details of the world picture, Senator Russell said he did not believe the American people had been given enough information about the "seamy side" of some of the American fighting, that, in other words, the losses had not been mentioned fully.

Senator Mead said the Truman War Investigating Committee, of which he and Senator Brewster are members, would turn its attention to developing a postwar aviation policy under which commercial planes from this country would have access to some of the airfields built with United States funds in foreign countries.

Senator Brewster said the Committee also would urge that additional oil for the United Nations be taken from the Persian Gulf Area so that American supplies would not be exhausted after the war.

The Maine Senator said he was disturbed because this country is furnishing 65 per cent of the oil the Allies use. He said he had been told that the British refinery at Abadan, Iran, could increase its production 40 per cent.

In an hour's review of what they saw and found on the two months' trip, the three Senators reported that folk on the Home Front are still underestimating the danger from Japan.

Senator Russell said Chinese officials estimated the Japanese are building 1,000 planes a month instead of the 500 usually credited to them. Senator Brewster said the group was informed that the Japanese had doubled their ship building capacity. He said he attributed a recent statement by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to concern in Australia over reports that the Southwest Pacific Command might be subordinated to that of Lord Louis Montbatten in India and Burma.

Senator Russell said he agreed with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, who told the Associated Press in Honolulu that the men at the fighting front are disturbed at the optimistic tone of official communiqués issued by the Army and Navy. Senator Lodge has not yet returned to this country and Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, who also made the trip, stopped in California to visit his family.

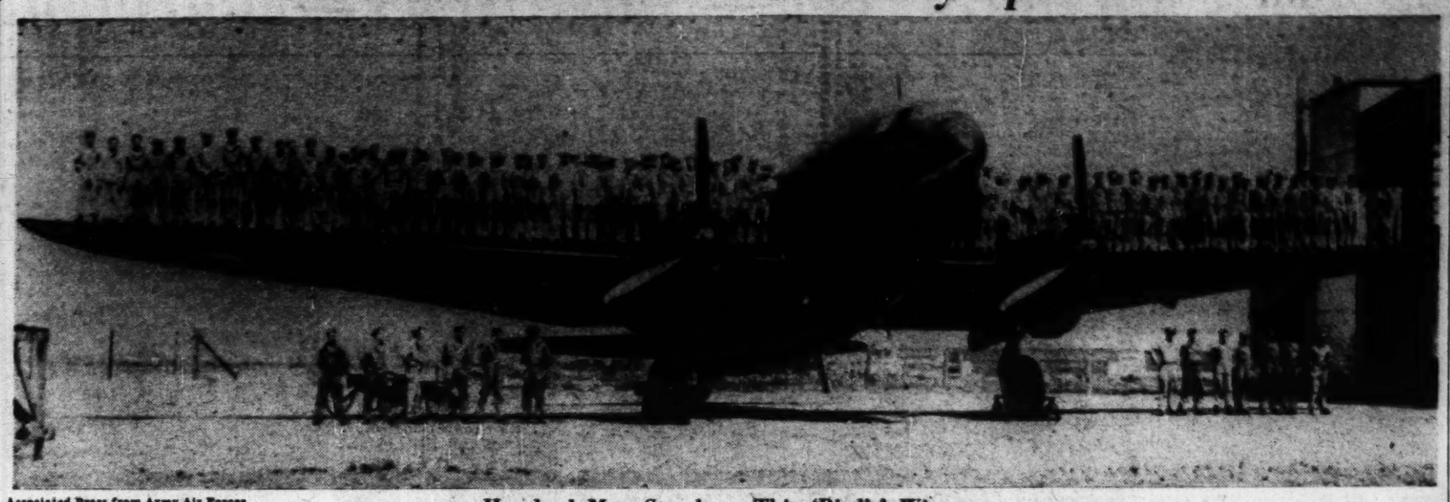
**U. S. Light Under Bushel**

The Georgian showed some concern over the fashion in which he said American activities are played down in the newspapers and radio broadcasts of some of our Allies, including Great Britain. From accounts read in Egypt, Senator Russell said, it was not apparent that Americans were participating in any of the fighting.

Senator Brewster complained that American military and diplomatic leaders lacked the close co-ordination displayed by similar British branches in the war theaters, pointing out that the British sent men of Cabinet rank to the African Area.

The discussion apparently was preliminary to more talks the Senators hope to make if a proposed executive session of the Senate can be arranged where they can discuss military secrets with their colleagues. Senator Russell said that such a session—the first since Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, reported on the size of the Navy on June 26, 1942—is being planned.

## Even the Fabled Roc Could Scarcely Equal This



Associated Press from Army Air Forces

**Hundred Men Stand on This 'Bird's' Wings**

**No, the mythical roc, huge as it was, even strong enough to carry away elephants in its claws, would have been hard put to it to have a full hundred men stand on its wings, 50 to a wing. The roc isn't here to hold up its fabled strength, but this Curtis Commando, Army Air Forces Transport Plane known as the C-46, is here to show what it can do. Being the world's largest twin-engined airplane, it can carry enough men in its belly to form a company, another thing that Mr. Roc couldn't do even if it had wanted to. The men standing on the plane's wings are mechanics at a technical training school studying maintenance of this type of plane.**

## Home Comes First in Army

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The No. 1 question American soldiers and sailors asked a globe-circling Committe of Senators was: When do we go home?

"That was the first question asked us almost everywhere we landed," Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia reported, listing these other important interests of the fighting men:

What causes delays in the mail?

How about getting a job after the war?

Are they going to be allowed to vote while overseas?

"They gripe like all good soldiers," Senator Russell told a press conference. "They don't mind saying their rations could be tastier, although they concede that the C-ration is nourishing enough."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## New Tougher Zero Credited to Japan

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Sept. 30

The Japanese have come up with a new fighter plane more formidable than the Zero, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine disclosed today, and the United States may have to send more "big league" battlers to cope with them.

Senator Brewster, one of three Senators just back from a 42,000-mile swing over the world's battlefronts in an Army plane, told an interviewer that the new "Super-Zero" apparently was just getting into production because only a few had been sighted.

But those few, he indicated, had proved tough. He said the ratio of American victories over losses, which ran as high as 4 to 1, has begun to drop.

## Freedom Tied By Quezon To Fall of Japan

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—President Quezon of the Philippines said yesterday that "I would care little about Japan's defeat if my own Philippines were not going to be free."

He made the statement in a letter to the Herald Tribune in reply to a column by Walter Lippman, published in the newspaper Sept. 28, in which Mr. Lippman queried, "What earthly good is independence to the Philippines if the United States is incapable of defending them?"

Mr. Lippman's column dealt with the Tydings-Bell joint resolution pending before Congress which would give the Philippines complete independence at any time within 30 days after passage of the resolution.

President Quezon wrote from Washington: "I am urging my people constantly to go on fighting—and they are doing it—becaues they and I expect that our country will be independent now, regardless of any future international agreements to provide for collective security.

"Let no one have the impression that I am not deeply concerned about the future security of the Philippines. The Tydings-Bell joint resolution takes into consideration this question as well as all other postwar economic, social and political problems which will confront the Philippines.

"But the all-important point is that we fought and are still fighting for right and liberty regardless of consequences. . . . I knew from the beginning that the Philippines could not defend itself, and that, because of Pearl Harbor, America could not come to our rescue in time to save thousands of our men from death, and many of our towns and cities from destruction. . . . Right and liberty are more precious than life."

## Sh! Mead Has Word About Fourth Term

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—What do servicemen overseas think about a fourth term for President Roosevelt? You'll have to ask Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York in private.

At a press conference to report on their recent trip to fighting fronts, Senators Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine and Senator Mead were asked whether there is any talk among soldiers and sailors abroad about a fourth term.

Senator Brewster smiled. Senator Russell replied solemnly that he had not heard the subject mentioned. But Senator Mead, a Roosevelt supporter, broke in laughing: "I did. See me later—alone"

## Kin of Drafted Fathers May Get Aid at Once

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Dependents of prewar fathers whose induction into the armed forces starts tomorrow may become immediately eligible for increased benefits under legislation now before the House Military Affairs Committee.

Nearing the end of public hearings on the legislation, passed by the Senate last July and supported by the Army and Navy, the Committee was expected to consider a proposal that the added benefits be made retroactive to Oct. 1.

Chairman Andrew May (D) of Kentucky predicted the measure would go to the White House in substantially the form it passed the Senate, retaining a provision for prompt government payment of the first month's benefits without deductions from the service check, and extending benefits to dependents of all grades of enlisted men instead of limiting them to the four lower grades, designated in the original Act.

Army and Navy spokesmen told the Committee yesterday the legislation was based on a survey indicating a general 10 per cent increase in living costs since the original law was enacted.

Existing law provides payments of $50 to a wife, $12 for the first child, and $10 for each additional child. The Senate-approved bill would leave the benefits for a wife unchanged, boost the payment for the first child to $18, and up the amounts for each additional child to $11, besides liberalizing payments for totally dependent parents, brothers, and sisters. Payments to parents, brothers, and sisters not dependent on a serviceman for their principal means of support would be cut in all cases, the current deduction of $22 monthly from the serviceman's check would remain unchanged.

Committee members opposed suggestions that a wife be made to show proof of financial need before receiving aid and that a serviceman be allowed to terminate allotments to his wife.

Maj. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, chief of a joint Army-Navy committee that helped draft the legislation, told the committee the effect on the morale of men in the field might be harmful if Congress formally recognized that conditions at home "are not what they should be" by permitting a soldier to cut off allotments in cases such as those involving an unfaithful wife. Much "misinformation" along those lines, he added, has gone out to troops in the field.

## Another Guilty Plea in Spy Case

DETROIT, Sept. 30 (AP)—Another of the group of men and women accused by the Government of conspiring to send war production information to Nazi Germany pleaded guilty in United States District Court here Sept. 28.

She was Mrs. Emma Elise Leonhardt, housewife, whose East Side home of the Federal Bureau of Investigation asserted was used as a meeting place for the group.

Previously her husband, Carl Leonhardt, and Walter J. Abt, a research engineer, pleaded guilty. Five others, including three women, have been indicted on similar charges.

Four have been arraigned and have been held in bonds of $25,000 and $50,000 for examination, the dates for which have not been fixed.

Miss Grace Buchanan-Dineen, attractive cosmopolite and defendant who was a Government witness before the Federal Grand Jury, has not yet been arraigned on the indictment.

## Argentine Federal Judge Releases Culaciati

BUENOS, AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 30 (AP) — A Federal judge granted the release of Iguel Culaciati, former Minister of the Interior who is charged with misappropriation of Argentine Government funds, on bail of 7,000 pesos ($2,080) yesterday.

Detained since the June 6 resolution, Señor Culaciati was formerly accused last week of having received money from the Government-financed Transport Corporation and having used it to promote the campaigns of congressional candidates supported by the Ramon S. Castillo Administration.


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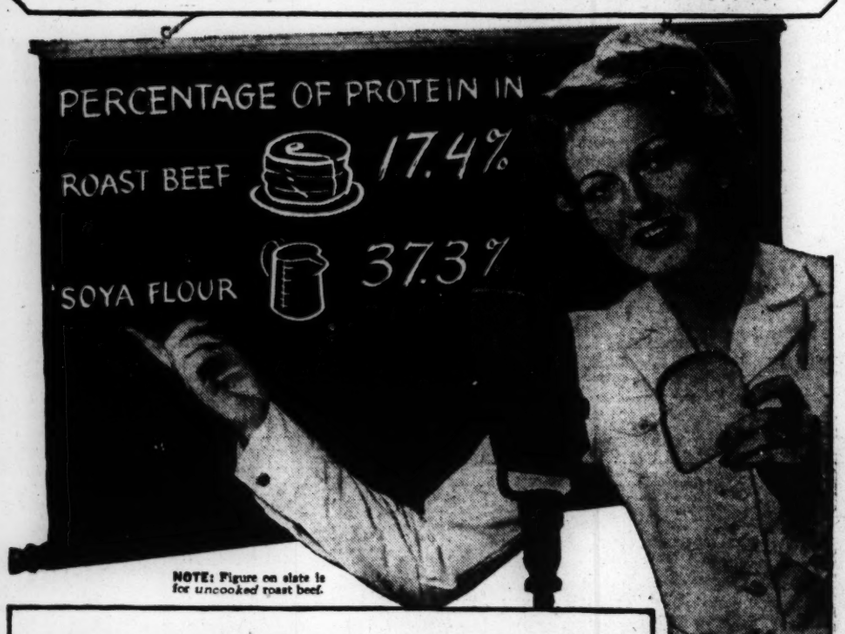


NOTE: Figure on slate is for uncooked roast beef.

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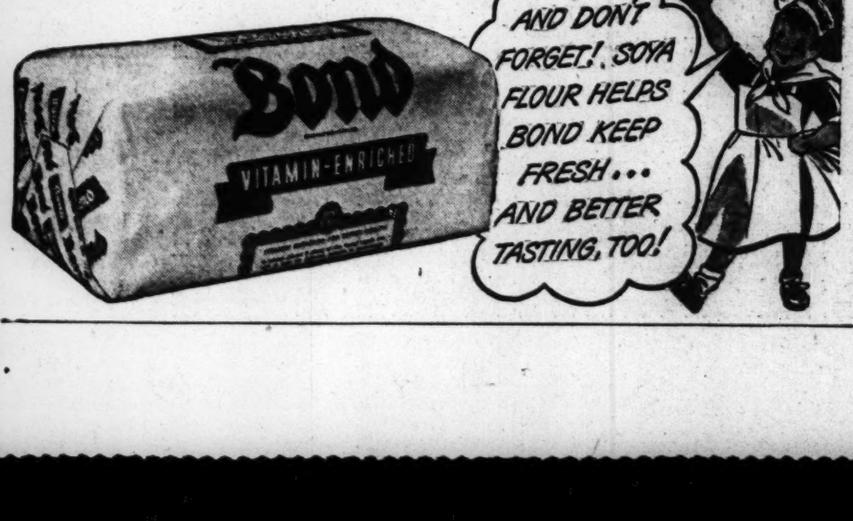

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# 'This Is the Army' on the Screen—Stage News—Metropolitan Opera Coming

## Soldier Show in Technicolor Has Premiere at Metropolitan

By Edwin F. Melvin

"This Is the Army" is first-rate entertainment on the screen as it was on the stage. The film version, which had a special reserved-seat premiere at the Metropolitan last evening, is an elaborate Technicolor production, two hours long, filled to the brim and running over with Irving Berlin's music, touched with memories of the first World War, and enlivened with the high spirits and surprisingly varied abilities of the men now in uniform.

The film is not an exact counterpart of the stage show. Not only are there variations in the methods of presentation, due to the requirements of screen technique, but additions have been made to the cast and to the material.

There is now a considerable prologue set in World War I days. Four songs are introduced from "Yip, Yip, Yaphank," Mr. Berlin's Army Show of a quarter of a century ago. These include "Poor Little Me, I'm on KP"; a choral number, "We're on Our Way to France"; a quartet, "In the Y. M. C. A"; and, of course, "Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning," done first by a group of pseudo-World War I soldiers and later in the film by the composer himself.

* * *

Mr. Berlin, not content with these contributions has added "God Bless America" to the repertory along with such numbers as "My Sweetie," "Your Country and My Country," and "What Does He Look Like." A total of 18 songs are included in the film, believably said to constitute a record for a Hollywood musical. Without exception they are pleasant songs to hear, and, particularly in the choruses, they are sung by voices far above the average either of the stage or the screen.

To the soldier cast have been added such familiar screen players as George Murphy, who has the leading role in the backstage story written around the Army Show itself, Joan Leslie, George Tobias, Alan Hale, Charles Butterworth, Ronald Reagan, Dolores Costello, Una Merkel, and Stanley Ridges, Kate Smith sings "God Bless America," and the camera has been able to catch for the screen informal views of Ernest Truex and Victor Moore looking across the footlights at their sons in uniform.

The story is slender and is cast in a conventional pattern. There is more of it than seems necessary. The chief purpose that it serves is to connect the generations of the two wars, with fathers who had been in "Yip, Yip, Yaphank" coming back to see their sons in a new soldier show.

* * *

The Army Show itself is the core of the entertainment. It has been broken up here and there to provide the mobility which the camera requires. But it still has a characteristic vigor and that emotional pull which comes from the contrast between the gayety and good nature of the show and the grim business which lies ahead of the men in uniform.

The things which are likely to be remembered besides the music are the comic acrobatics, the colorful "Mandy" number, impersonations of Alfred Lunt and half a dozen other celebrities, the Navy ensemble, Mr. Berlin himself, and the rousing finale. There are many other contributions that could be recalled with equal ease, for the show has an abundance of material. If the names of the young men who participate were set down they would make a sizable catalogue. Some of them are already well known in their own right. And all 350 in the cast have done their duty like soldiers.

At the showing last evening there was music by a swing band of Negro soldiers on the stage and a WAC band in the orchestra pit.

### At Doll and Richards

Several groups of pictures by artists of New England are on view at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street.

Sam Charles shows oils and water colors. In both mediums this painter works with an agile hand, making an abbreviated statement in line, and indicating a few terse hues in color. He likes to paint rivers, silvery streams spanned by sturdy bridges. The aqueous theme is enhanced in its characterization by the artist's style.

Kay Peterson Parker shows a group of still-lifes. They are especially delectable for the cats that contribute to the decorative composition. The sinuous feline forms and the delicate colorings and striations of fur are a challenge to any brush.

Antoinette Inglis provides a group of floral studies. They are executed with care, articulating the chosen species with grace and naturalism. Among her floral themes we find petunias, phlox, chrysanthemums and roses.

There are also water colors by Andrew Wyeth, Charles Woodbury, and Dodge Macknight.

D. A.

### Olympia and Scollay

"So Proudly We Hail," starring Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, and Veronica Lake, will be seen starting Friday at the Washington Street Olympia and the Scollay. The companion feature will be "Hoosier Holiday," with the Music Maids, Hoosier Hot Shots, Dale Evans, and "Mrs. Uppington."

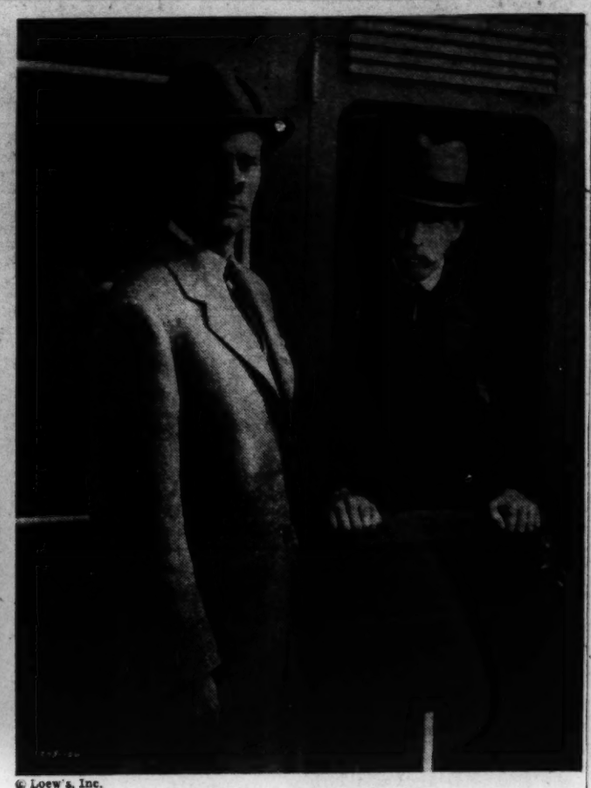
### Esquire Reopening

On Friday the Esquire will reopen with a double feature policy. The first program will include "Destroyer," with Edward G. Robinson, Glenn Ford, Marguerite Chapman, and Edgar Buchanan; and "Nobody's Darling," with Mary Lee, Gladys George, and Louis Calhern.

Vandamm

**Roland Young, Philip Ober, Margaret Lindsay**

**In Frederick Lonsdale's new comedy, "Another Love Story," coming Monday to the Colonial.**



© Loew's, Inc.

**Bruce Lester and Fred MacMurray**

**In "Above Suspicion," continuing for a second week on the screen at the State and Orpheum.**

### At the Exeter

Beginning today Edward G. Robinson, Glenn Ford and Marguerite Chapman will be on the screen at the Exeter in "Destroyer." The companion feature will be "Petticoat Larceny," with Ruth Warwick and Walter Reed. Beginning Sunday the features will be "Stormy Weather," with Lena Horne and Bill Robinson, and "Appointment in Berlin" with George Sanders.

### At South Station

Bing Crosby and Bob Hope in "Don't Hook Now," a comic short on golf, will be seen in the program at the South Station starting Friday. Other films on the program include a view of Broadway night life, "Passing Parade" on how changes in billiard balls aid war production, "At the Bird Farm," "All-American Band," Edgar Kennedy comedy, cartoons, and newsreels.

### 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

**For Friday, Oct. 1**
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

**Christian Science Program**
**For Friday, Oct. 1**

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

### Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of long ago. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—10:00 p. m.—London Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London — 11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.68meg., 30.9m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.**

**Ralph Clanton**

In "Charley's Aunt," now at the Copley.

## Air Forces Show Debut Now Nov. 2

The opening of "Winged Victory," Moss Hart's Army Air Forces show has been postponed to Tuesday evening, Nov. 2, at the Shubert, due to difficulties of transporting and setting up the 22 scene production.

* * *

Jane Cotter has replaced Eugenia Rawls in "Another Love Story," the new Frederick Lonsdale comedy which Louis Lotito will present at the Colonial Monday.

* * *

Eva LeGallienne, Joseph Schildkraut and their fellow players in "Uncle Harry" will give a special performance of the Thomas Job thriller on Sunday evening, Oct. 10 for service men and women in the Boston area. The company has been active in furthering the war effort. In addition to regular war bond purchases, they bought two jeeps last spring and presented them to the Government. They were among the first companies to give performances of a Broadway play at Fort Meade, Maryland.

* * *

George Abbott's "Kiss and Tell" company at the Plymouth have pledged more than 10 per cent of their weekly salaries for bonds in the Victory Loan Drive. These pledges are in addition to their usual purchases of bonds.

### Spring Opera Season

The Metropolitan Opera Company will return to Boston in early spring for an engagement of one week, if plans now under way are carried out. The guarantee fund has been subscribed, according to an announcement by H. Wendell Endicott, president of the Boston Opera Association, "and it is confidently expected that negotiations now in progress will be successful." The performances will be given at the Metropolitan Theater.

### Guests at Canteen

Al Capp, Cartoonist, entertained at the Stage Door Canteen for about an hour Wednesday evening drawing sketches of the characters in his comic strip, "Li'l Abner." The boys were presented with the drawings. Miss America of 1943, Jean Bartell of Los Angeles, will entertain at the Canteen this evening. Pancho and his orchestra from the Copley-Plaza will accompany her in songs.

### Salute to Brookline

Friday evening Loew's State Theater will "salute" Brookline High School. This is the second in the series of high schools to be thus "saluted" with a special program in which students of the schools are invited to participate.

### Today's FM Programs

**W67B, Boston (46.7m)**

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Sammy Kay's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Home Folks Frolic
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

**W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9m)**

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-St. Louis Browns Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—"Human Adventure"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Sports Interviews.
9:30 p. m.—"U Tell 'Em Club."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Biographical Sketches.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Brazil Presents": Music.
11:30 p. m.—Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:45 p. m.—War Bond Drive.

## Entertainment Timetable

### Plays

**Colonial**—"Othello," by William Shakespeare. Presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

**Plymouth** — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Boston Opera House**—"One Touch of Venus," presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Mary Martin, Kenny Baker and John Boles. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

**Shubert**—"The Skin of Our Teeth," by Thornton Wilder. Starring Gladys George. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

**Wilbur**—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Copley**—"Charlie's Aunt," by Brandon Thomas. Featuring Allen Kearns and Marjorie Peterson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

**Fenway**—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

**Keith-Memorial**—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:50.

**Kenmore**—"The Pied Piper," Monty Wooley, Roddy MacDowell. 2, 5:30, 10. "Lucky Jo Good," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. 1, 4:20, 8.

**Majestic**—"Submarine Base," Alan Baxter, John Litel. 12:30, 3:30, 7:11, 10:17. Stage Show. 2:40, 5:56, 9:02.

**Metropolitan**—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith, Charles Butterworth. 10 a. m., 12:30, 2:40, 5, 7:15, 9:30.

**Monarch**—"Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:40, 9:35. "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.

**Orpheum**: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Dangerous Blonde," Edmund Lowe, Evelyn Keyes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

**Paramount**—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 10:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 9:00 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

**RKO—Boston**—"Gals, Incorporated," Harriet Hilliard, Leon Errol, Grace McDonald. 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6, 8:15, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:10, 9:25.

**Scollay**—"The Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9:40. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:00, 8:15.

**South Station Theater**—"Romance of Louisiana," "Champion Training Champions," "Journey to Yesterday," "Oil Is Blood," "Seeing Nellie Home," "The Beach Commando," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10. "Dangerous Blonde," Evelyn Keyes, Edmund Lowe. 1:10, 4:45. War Bond Premiere tonight, "Salute to the Marines," 8:30.

**Telepix**—"Boo Hope and Bing Crosby," "South American Music," "Pete Smith," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

**Uptown**—"Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg. 120, 4:35, 7:55. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 2:33, 5:50, 9:07.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Some One to Remember," Mabel Paige. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON** — Capitol: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

**Allston**—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, Michael O'Shea. "Wagon Tracks West," Bill Elliot. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON**—Capitol: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton. "Aerial Gunner," Chested Morris, Richard Arlen.

**BRAINTREE**—Braintree: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON**—Egyptian: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton. "Hitler's Madmen," Patricia Morison. 1:50, 8.

**BROOKLINE**—Brookline Village: "Coney Island," Betty Grable. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe.

**Coolidge Corner**: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Two Senoritas From Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.

**Cleveland Circle**: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 1:45, 8.

**CAMBRIDGE**—Central Square: "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft. "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 2, 8.

**Harvard**: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 2, 8.

**University**: "Air Force," John Garfield. 2:35, 5:55, 9:25. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

**DORCHESTER**—Dorchester: "Girls in Chains," Arline Judge, Roger Clark. "Secret Enemy," Craig Stevens.

**Codman Square**: "Assignment in Britany," Pierre Aumont. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:45.

**Franklin**: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

**EVERETT**—Capitol: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton. 3:25, 9. "Hitler's Madmen," Patricia Morison. John Carradine. 2, 7:28.

**Park**: "Action in the Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley.

**HYDE PARK**—Fairmount: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton. 1:30, 7:45.

**Hyde Park**: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7.

**JAMAICA PLAIN**—Jamaica—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Murphy. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON**—Lexington: "Background to Danger," George Raft. "Harrigan's Kid," Bobby Readick. 2:15, 8.

**MALDEN** — Granada: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 2:46, 6:04, 9:22. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:30, 4:48, 8:04.

**Mystic**: "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce, Elsa Lanchester. 2:15, 8:35. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders, Marguerite Chapman. 3:25, 7, 9:46.

**Maplewood**: "Varsity Show," Dick Powell, Fred Waring. 3:32, 9:32. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 3:32, 8:22.

**Orpheum**: "White Savage," Jon Hall. Sabu. 2:15, 8. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowell, Preston Foster. 3:35, 9:20.

**Strand**: "Youngest Profession." Virginia Weidler. 3:35, 9:35. "Assignment in Brittany," Susan Peters. 1:55, 8.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental**: "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. "Behind the Rising Sun," Marge, Tom Neal. 1:45, 7:45.

**MEDFORD** — **Medford**: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Get Going," Grace McDonald, Robert Paige. Continuous 1-11.

**Fellsway**: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

**MELROSE—Melrose**: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor.

**NATICK—Colonial**: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Louis Calhern. 1:45, 8.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount**: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor.

**NEWTON** — **Paramount**: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith.

**QUINCY—Quincy**: "Here Comes Kelly," J. Woodbury. "Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan. 2, 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central**: "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren.

**Strand**: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt.

**Capitol and Ball Square**: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott, Anne Shirley. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo**: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD — Wakefield**: "Captive Wild Woman," John Carradine, Evelyn Ankers. 2:07, 7:52. "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis, Anne Shirley. 3:22, 9:07.

**WALTHAM—Embassy**: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

**WATERTOWN — Watertown Square**: "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean. "Madam Spy," Constance Bennett.

**Coolidge**: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. Also Short Subjects and News.

**WAVERLEY—Strand**: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, Michel O'Shea. "Sherlock Homes Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse**: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott, Anne Shirley. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William.

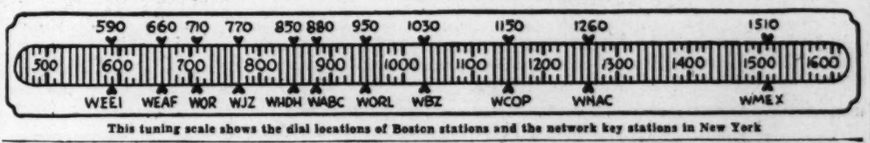
**WINCHESTER** — **Winchester**: "The Avengers," Richard Richardson, D. Kerr. "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, Michael O'Shea.

**WINTHROP — Winthrop**: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Ann Miller, John Hubbard. 2:30, 7:50.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

**Tonight:** A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | "Mary Marlin," sk. | Morton Downey, songs | "Woman of America": sk | Boston Red Sox-St. Louis | Waltzing With You |
| 3:15 | Across the Caribb'n | News; Air Express Music | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Browns baseball game | Waltzing With You |
| 3:30 | News service | Studio Orch.; talks | "Pepper Young's Family" | Boston Red Sox-St. Louis | Gene Autry, Cowboy |
| 3:45 | "Help Wanted" | Studio Orch.; talks | "Right to Happiness" | Browns baseball game | Jamboree |
| 4:00 | Your Home Front | Air Express Music | "Backstage Wife": sketch | Boston Red Sox-St. Louis | Larry Clinton's Orch. |
| 4:15 | Reporter; news | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | Browns baseball game | Frankie Masters' Orch. |
| 4:30 | Wom'n on H'me Fr't | Air Express Music | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Boston Red Sox-St. Louis | Kay Kyser's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Treasury Parade | Musical Poll of Hits | "Young Widder Brown" | Browns baseball game | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Musical Poll of Hits | "When a Girl Marries" | Sheelah Carter, news | Bob Chester's Orch. |
| 5:15 | Five O'Clock Follies | "Dick Tracy": sketch | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Irish songs |
| 5:30 | Follies; Quartet | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | "Just Plain Bill": sketch | "Chick Carter": sketch | Irish songs |
| 5:45 | American Women | "Captain Midnight": sk. | "Front Page Farrell": sk. | "Superman": sketch | News service |
| 6:00 | "Page One"; news; | Terry and the Pirates | News; sports reporter | News service | Sports comments |
| 6:15 | Maj. Geo. F. Eliot | Newscast | You and the War | Sports; Music | Singing Contest |
| 6:30 | "Musically Yours" | Interview With a Wac. | Music for Moderns, songs | Monitor World News | News service |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 J. Harsch | Phil Saltman, pianist | Lowell Thomas, news | Sports; Music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "I Love a Mystery" | Sports; music | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Harry James's Or. | Anthony Bruno's Orch. | J. W. Vandercook, news | Political talk | R. Salinger, news; Taxes |
| 7:30 | "Easy Aces," comedy | Adrian and Alice, songs | Fred Brady, comedian; | Concert Album | Religious program; |
| 7:45 | "Mr. Keen": drama | Norman Cloutier's Music | Lu Lubin; Joe Di Rita | Gabriel Heatter, news | speakers |
| 8:00 | Mary Astor; Mischa | Earl Godwin, news | Fanny Brice; Frank Morgan; Hanley Stafford | Treasury Star Parade | Studio speaker |
| 8:15 | Auer; C. Ruggles. | "Lum 'n' Abner" | News service | Billy Dooley's Orch. | |
| 8:30 | Death Valley Days. | America's Town Meeting: | "The Aldrich Family," | 'Human Adventure': dr. | Royal Light Quartette |
| 8:45 | Death Valley; news | "How Must We Deal | starring Dickie Jones | 'Human Adventure': dr. | Irish music |
| 9:00 | Major Bowes' Amateur program | With Germany After the War to Win the Peace?" | Music Hall: Bing Crosby & Co.; Phil Silvers | Gabriel Heatter, news. | Classical Album: Bloch: Suite for Viola & Piano |
| 9:15 | | Eddie Howard's Orch. | Joan Davis; Jack Haley; | Sports Interviews | |
| 9:30 | Dinah Shore Show: | Drama; music; g'st | Dance Orchestra; songs. | "U Tell 'Em Club"; Tom | Classical Album: Bloch: |
| 9:45 | Drama; music; g'st | | | Slater, m. c.; guests | Suite for Viola & Piano |
| 10:00 | "The First Line" | Raymond Gram Swing | Gary Moore; Jimmy Durante; Ray Bargy's Or. | Raymond Clapper, news | News service |
| 10:15 | "The First Line" | Waltztime | | Biographical Sketches | Treasury Star Parade |
| 10:30 | "Suspense": drama | Revue: Gertrude Lawrence; Ray Milland; dr. | "March of Time": drama; | Paul Schubert, news | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | with Orson Welles | | music; guest speakers | Musical Roundup | Cab Calloway's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News; World War 2 | News | News; "War Heroes" | News service | Russ Morgan's Orch. |
| 11:15 | News; News anal'sis | Harry Green's Orchestra | Richard Harkness, talk. | Brazil Presents: Music. | Bob Crosby's Orch. |
| 11:30 | Rideout; Master | Fishermen's Program | 'Words at War'; drama- | Johnny Messner's Orch. | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 | Works of Music | Les Brown's Orch.; news | tized war books | United Nations Bond Dr. | Day's End; news |

### Friday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News; Musical Program. | Organ Melodies | |
| 7:15 | News; Bill Elliot | Newscast | "Zip"; Military Band. | News service | |
| 7:30 | Music; news | Musical program | News service | Music; Br'kfast Bandbox | N. E. Fellowship; religious |
| 7:45 | News; war summ'ry | Musical program; news. | Reveille Roundup | Musical Clock | N. E. Fellowship; religious |
| 8:00 | News of the World. | Martin Agronsky, news. | Musical Toast | News service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 | Shopping talk | Air Express Music | Musical Toast | "George & Dixie"; news | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore; variety | Nancy Lee; women's pgm | News service | Morning Moods | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 | Carl Moore; news | Newscast | Studio speaker | Morning Moods | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 | P. Fortescue, Inter. | Breakfast Club | Mildred Carlson, talk | News; Louise Morgan, Int | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | Musical Yesterdays. | Breakfast Club | Church in the Wildwood | Louise Morgan Interv'ws | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | Musical Yesterdays. | Breakfast Club | Wartime Food News | Organ; vocalists | Studio speaker |
| 9:45 | Food Fair | Breakfast Club | Treasury Star Parade | Musical Roundup | Studio speaker |
| 10:00 | "Valiant Lady": sk. | Isabel Manning Hewson | Lora Lawton; sketch | News commentator | "What Shall We Eat?" |
| 10:15 | American Stories | "Music by Cugat" | "The Open Door": sk. | Organ recital | L. Grossman |
| 10:30 | "Honeymoon Hill" | Fishermen's Pgm; news | "Helpmate": drama | Yankee House Party: va- | "Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 | Bachelor's Children | Tops in Bands | First Piano Quartet | riety show; orchestra. | Mason" |
| 11:00 | "What's the Date?" | Breakfast Music; Inter. | "Road of Life": sketch | J. Thompson; S. Dixon. | "Kick-Conga!" |
| 11:15 | Second Husband | Breakfast Music; Inter. | "Vic and Sade": sketch. | New England Cupboard. | Music for You |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizon" | News commentator | "Snow Village": sketch. | Happy Joe and Ralph | Christian Science Program |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Lily Carthew Interviews | "David Harum": sketch. | Imogene Wolcott: 'Food' | News service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith Speaks | Newscast | News; q'r's't; Hum-Strum | Boake Carter, news | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister": sketch | Bond Wagon Quiz | Chet Gaylord, songs | Organ music | "The Pepper Shaker" |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home | Marjorie Mills, women's | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour; talks; music | program | News service | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Baukhage Talking | "You're Telling Us" | Jack Berch & His Boys. | Italian Melodies |
| 1:15 | "Ma Perkins" | Edward MacHugh, hymns | "You're Telling Us" | Musical Roundup | Concert Melodies |
| 1:30 | B. Flynn, news | Sunny Days: musicale. | "Mary Foster": sketch. | Musical Roundup | Curtain Time; featuring |
| 1:45 | "The Goldbergs" | Fishermen's Pgm; news. | News service | Cedric Foster, news | Jean Harper, songs |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | Women's Defense; music | "Guiding Light": drama | News; Musical Roundup | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Mystery Chef, food facts | "Lonely Women": sketch | Yankee Kitchen | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:30 | "We Love and Learn" | Ladies, Be Seated | "Light of the World" | Sports Comments | Novelty Musical |
| 2:45 | Pepper Young's: sk | "Singing Stars" | Betty Crocker, talk | Mutual Goes Calling | News service |
| 3:00 | "Mary Marlin": sk. | Morton Downey, songs | 'Woman of America': sk | Arthur Gaeth, news | Waltzing With You |
| 3:15 | Across Caribbean | News; Air Exp. Music | 'Ma Perkins": sketch | Telegraphic reports: | Waltzing With You |
| 3:30 | News service | Studio Orchestra; talks. | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Cleveland Indians-Phil- | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:45 | "Help Wanted" | Studio Orchestra; talks. | 'Right to Happiness" | adelphia Athletics | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 4:00 | Your Home Front | Air Express Music | "Backstage Wife" | Telegraphic reports: | Will Bradley's Orch. |
| 4:15 | Reporter: news | Newscast | "Stella Dallas": sketch | Cleveland Indians-Phil- | Freddy Martin's Orch. |
| 4:30 | Those With Us | Air Express Music | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | adelphia Athletics | Glen Miller's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Garden Almanac | Musical Poll of Hits | "Young Widder Brown" | Cleveland Indians-Phila- | Art Kassel's Orch. |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Musical Poll of Hits | "When a Girl Marries" | delphia Athletics | Horace Heidt's Orch. |
| 5:15 | Five O'Clock Follies | "Dick Tracy": sketch. | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Irish Melodies |
| 5:30 | Five O Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong: sketch. | "Just Plain Bill" | Chick Carter: sketch | Irish Melodies |
| 5:45 | American Women | "Captain Midnight": sk. | "Front Page Farrell" sk | "Superman": sketch | News service |
| 6:00 | News comments | Terry and the Pirates | News; Sports Reporter | News service | Sports news |
| 6:15 | Texas Rangers | News Highlights | "The Melodeers" | Sports; Music | Singing Contest |
| 6:30 | Hollyw'd Snapshots | Bing Crosby Recordings. | "Jesting With Jesters" | Monitor World News | Sports; music |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 J. Harsch | Phil Saltman, piano | Lowell Thomas, news | Sports; music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "I Love a Mystery" | Sports; Music | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | 'Our Secret Weapon' | Anthony Bruno's Orch. | J. W. Vandercook, news | Political talk | Richard Salinger; news. |
| 7:30 | "Easy Aces": comedy | "The Lone Ranger": | Yankee Yarns | Navy School of Music | You Shall Have Music |
| 7:45 | "Mr. Keen": drama | western drama | John Barry, comments | Guest: James L. Fly | You Shall Have Music |
| 8:00 | Kate Smith; Ted | Earl Godwin, news | Lucille Manners; Ross | "Sizing Up the News" | Excursions in Science |
| 8:15 | Collins; comedy; E. | "Parker Family": drama | Graham; F. Black's Or. | George Duffy's Orch. | Bill Dooley's Orch. |
| 8:30 | Bergner; Victor | "WAVES of Melody" | 'Hit Parade': Mark War- | "Sherlock Holmes," with | Todd Grant, news |
| 8:45 | Jory; dr.: or.; news | "WAVES of Melody" | now's Orch.; soloists. | Basil Rathbone; Talk | Carmen Miranda's Orch. |
| 9:00 | Playhouse: L. Ter- | "Gang Busters": sketch. | "Waltz Time": Frank | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Borodin's Symphony No. 2 |
| 9:15 | ner, "Talk of Town" | "Gang Busters": sketch. | Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. | Political talk | |
| 9:30 | "That Brewster | Al Donohue's Orch. | "People Are Funny": | Double or Nothing: quiz | Classical Album: Borodin's Symphony No. 2 |
| 9:45 | Boy": com. serial | Orchestra; Narration | quiz show. Lucille Ball | show; J. R. King, m. c. | |
| 10:00 | Bob Hawk: "Thanks | John Gunther, news | Tommy Riggs and Betty | Cedric Foster, news | News; Defense talk |
| 10:15 | to the Yanks" | "Waltztime" | Lou; music; guest | World Series Preview | Treasury Star Parade |
| 10:30 | Stage Door Canteen | The Symphonette, with | Sports; Arthur Murray. | Paul Schubert, news | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | Stage Door Canteen | M. Piastro, conductor | Adventures in Research | Musical Roundup | Freddie Slack's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News; World War 2 | Newscast | News;

# Bay State Bond Sale Now Over $700,000,000

Massachusetts War Bond sales crossed the $700,000,000 mark today on the way to their $783,000,000 goal in the Third War Loan, the State War Finance Committee announced.

Owing to a time lag in clearing war bond sales through the banks, complete returns in Massachusetts have been slowed up, the Committee reported. Many issuing agencies in cities and towns throughout the State are planning to remain open to the final hours of the drive, in order to take advantage of an expected last-minute rush. A daily average of $22,000,000 for the State must be sold in War Bonds to put the Bay States over its quota.

Sales to individuals in Massachusetts have not yet matched the pace of big institutional buying, the Committee pointed out. Since the first week, the Committee reported substantial increases in E Bond sales. Massachusetts' quota for this particular type bond, the price of which begins at $18.75, is $102,000,000.

The latest available figures for the Greater Boston area show 32 communities already over their bond quotas, the Committee continued. In the lead is Revere which has subscribed more than eight times its original quota. Second is Marshfield 370 per cent oversubscribed, and Natick, third, 310 per cent oversubscribed. Two towns yesterday reported their goals reached. Sharon has sold $57,000 in E bonds as compared with a $55,000 quota, and Hanover has reported $85,000 in E bond sales as compared with a quota of $75,000.

The two War Bond caravans touring Massachusetts are scheduled to make their final showing in Boston on the Common on Saturday, the Committee announced.

These units are the New England Sector Army War Bond Cavalcade, comprising mechanized equipment and specialty stage acts, and a wounded heroes caravan, sponsored by the Marine Corps, Navy, and Red Cross.

In addition, there will be a War Bond show tonight at Loew's State Theater, consisting of a showing of the film, "Salute to the Marines," in techicolor, starring Wallace Beery. Admission to this premiere, which is scheduled to begin at 8:30 p. m., will be free with the purchase of a War Bond at any Boston theater or at Loew's State Theater.

On the stage will appear in person 14 Purple Heart and Silver Star Marine heroes who have just returned from various combat zones in the South Pacific.

At traditional Jewish New Year services this morning at Temple Bnai Moshe, Brighton, which were keynoted to the Third War Loan drive, Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow reported that $120,000 was subscribed in War Bonds.

## *Ration Dates For Consumers*

**Meats, Butter, Etc.** — Today—Red stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Today—Brown stamps "A" "B," and "C" of War Ration Book No. 3 now valid. "A" and "B" stamps expire on Oct. 2; "C" on Oct. 30.

Oct. 3—Brown "D" stamps become valid; Oct. 10—Brown "E" stamps become valid; Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid. All expire on Oct. 30. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps became valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

**Sugar**—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

**Canned Goods** — Today—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W," now valid; expire Oct. 20.

Oct. 1—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" stamps become valid; expire Nov. 20.

**Gasoline**—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

**Fuel Oil**—Today—No. 5 fuel-oil copons expire tonight.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

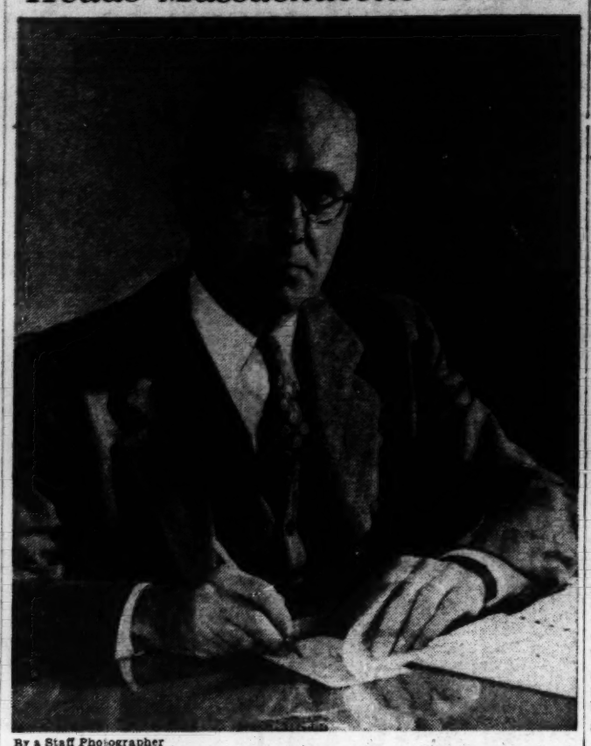
**Shoes**—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

**Stoves**—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

**Tires**—Today—Last day for second tire inspection for A-book holders. B-book holders must have tires inspected by Oct. 31; C-book, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

## *Heads Massachusetts Schools*



By a Staff Photographer

**Julius E. Warren, Commissioner of Education**

**He takes office tomorrow, succeeding Walter F. Downey. Since 1934 he had been Superintendent of Schools in Newton. He comes to the Department of Education of the Commonwealth, as the new Commissioner, with a rich background of educational and civic experience.**

# Warren Defines New Problems Facing Education in State

By Millicent Taylor
*Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

When Julius E. Warren enters upon his new job as Massachusetts Commissioner of Education tomorrow he will bring to it outstanding ability to channel ideas from the lowliest public school employee to the top educator in the system. For that is the way Julius Warren works—never isolated from the ideas and experiences of those who are dealing directly with the children. This, combined with a sincere respect for the individual, characterize the man and his work, and are bound to be felt in the Commissioner's job.

Of his coming work as Commissioner of Education he prefers not to speak. These last days as Newton's Superintendent of Schools have been busy enough without crossing that bridge, and he wants to study the whole field for awhile without having to say much. He is a man who knows how to listen.

As we sat in his pleasant office of the Newton Department of Education, through the wide windows of which we could see maples in scarlet and gold and the high school and trade school youngsters changing classes between buildings, he was willing, however, to define some of the problems he thinks Massachusetts citizens should be aware of.

**Teacher Shortage**

Teacher shortage, of course! The problem, he said, is that "of maintaining decent standards for our children." They are "just as precious as those of any other generation," he added. The problem is acute in some smaller communities, for large places such as Newton that can afford to pay more have drawn the teachers away, he explained.

A second major problem is to make sure we are training our future teachers to face the tasks the schools everywhere will have in postwar years. "Now is the time to be re-appraising the curriculum of every teacher training school in the State," he declared, "in order that we shall have people after the war who are aware of the needs and equipped to meet them."

Personally, he said, he was deeply concerned with his own teachers in Newton that they should "know children better, know home backgrounds," he went on. Student teachers in the teachers colleges should have a basic modern science program leading to "a better understanding of human beings, how they behave, and how they learn."

Mr. Warren would like to see a better balance between vocational training and academic studies after the war—perhaps something similar to that worked out in Newton, where high school youngsters may include some trade school subjects and graduate with their coveted high school diploma plus a trade school certificate. It is his guess that after the war the colleges will be more selective, which will automatically steer into the trade schools some of the youngsters who now insist on taking college preparatory work for which they are not fitted or will not follow through.

A final point Mr. Warren hopes the people of Massachusetts will have on their minds is the development of adult education, especially through study and discussion groups concerned with the causes of war and with postwar planning in all its aspects. "There are so many selfish groups ready to step in with their own blueprints, it is essential that we—the common people—understand the facts," he said earnestly. He would have groups meeting around in homes—not to listen to an imported speaker, as "grandstand participants," but for serious discussion.

**Wants Analytical Thinking**

"We are doing this right here in Newton now," he told me, and produced a folder about a "Newton Council for a Better World Order," which he described as a high-sounding name simply for sincere groups of neighbors who feel it important to "take time out to think now that they may act intelligently then."

He is a great champion of this sort of free discussion. Wherever he is at work he seems to bring about the channeling of ideas from many individuals into a strong flow of action. His Newton Teachers Council is an example of this. I first heard of it from the teachers themselves. They were deeply enthusiastic. "Here in Newton," they said, "we actually have a part in forming policy. Our Superintendent really wants our first hand experience and ideas."

The Council is a representative body, some 28 representing 500. At first the members were appointed, "but we changed it to election and it is much better. I have found that people usually elect the right one," the new Commissioner said. Someone from each geographical area is in it, serving for two years, the terms staggered. Running down the list he showed the interesting cross section it is—principals of different kinds of schools, teachers of different grades or subjects. They meet twice a month to discuss educational problems sent in beforehand.

"Decisions have to come out of the Superintendent's office, but they are made in the light of teacher experience, for the Superintendent has the advantage of the teachers' judgment and close touch with the child," Mr. Warren said.

The new Commissioner has had a long career as a teacher, principal, and Superintendent of Schools. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College with a M.A. from Columbia. He has taught in Massachusetts, New York State, and Vermont; and has been superintendent at Gloversville, N. Y., and Lakewood, Ohio. He has also been instructor at various summer schools, including Boston University and the Harvard Graduate School of Education. He has served on the American Council of Education 1939-42, as Director of the Newton Community Chest 1935, and in many other civic and educational capacities.

As Commissioner of Education of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Julius Warren knows he faces what he called "a tough job." But he knows, too, how to tune in on the ideas and experience of all the people working with him all over the State. As he put it, "Nobody should try to do a responsible job all by himself." Then he added, with a ring of enthusiasm in his voice, "I won't be doing it alone."

# Rabbi Abrams Warns Against Overoptimism

Men everywhere are coming closer than ever before in contact with the realities of life and religion, Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams told a large audience at the Beacon Street Temple this morning, following the beginning of the Jewish Religious New Year at sunset yesterday.

Choosing for his subject "Living at Peace in a World at War," Rabbi Abrams said, "We are passing these days through one of the greatest periods in our history. Right before our very eyes are occurring what undoubtedly prove to be the most revolutionizing events in the annals of mankind."

The Rabbi cautioned his audience not to allow the welcome news of the surrender of Italy to "lull you" into undue optimism.

"Optimism is a good quality; it is a sacred gift, often talismanic in its charms," he declared. "Very often, at the proper moment, it will wring victory out of apparent defeat, and build foundations of success upon the ruins of seeming failure. But we must be on guard," he warned, "lest we lose our balance. We must not blindfold ourselves and wilfully and without reason refuse to face our grave, responsible duties in the great task that still lies ahead."

In an adddress last night before a congregation of 2,000 persons, Rabbi Abrams spoke on the topic "Through Darkness to Light—The Year in Review."

"The concentrated power of Allied arms," he said, "has restored peace to millions of peace-loving individuals in erstwhile Nazi-dominated countries who, for the first time in years, now know what it means to taste of the fruits of liberty, to live without unpaid toil, and to miss the taskmaster's whip.

"It is amazing," he continued, "to contemplate what has happened in the last 12 months. China continues, with remarkable tenacity and fortitude to resist the unjust aggressions of Japanese war lords, Russia drives on its relentless and irresistible power and offense.

"Great Britain and America have gained the leadership and the air supremacy in the Middle and Near East, over the Mediterranean and the Continent. The United Nations are more than holding their own in the Pacific. North Africa and Sicily are in our hands and in our control. Mussolini and his underlings, coward-like, have fled before Allied might. Italy lies prostrate and fallen. Germany and Japan know their fate and can read the hand-writing of their doom on the wall.

"The free peoples of the world—inspired by the four great powers—are arming themselves as never before like giants of liberation, rising to crush the Axis hordes which have plunged all of civilization into a world of conflagration," he said. "For this, we raise our voices in praise and prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God."

# Great Majority of Italians Are Said to Want Democracy

The large majority of the Italian people want democracy and, left to themselves, will achieve it, according to Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, noted anti-Fascist, who addressed a group of Harvard University undergraduates last night.

The occasion was a forum discussion, held by the Government Council and the Council on Postwar Problems—both student organizations—on the subject of what to do about Italy. To a closely packed Common Room at Lowell House, Dr. Salvemini said:

"There is no longer any future for the Fascist regime in Italy. The great majority of Italians will be content with a democratic republic. There are not the conditions in Italy for a Communist revolution unless the Americans make such a step unavoidable by confusing and discouraging the democratically inclined middle class."

Professor Salvemini confessed disapproval of the State Department's present policies in Italy. "In effect," he said, "we and the British—through Prime Minister Churchill's recent speech in Parliament—have told the Italian people, 'The King and Badoglio are your leaders and we expect you to follow them.'"

With Professor Salvemini in the discussion was George La Piana, Professor of Church History at Harvard, and a collaborator with Dr. Salvemini in a book just published, "What To Do With Italy." Professor La Piana, also concerned over the policies being followed by the Allied Military Government in Sicily, pointed out that already the AMG has placed Sicilian schools under the clergy, thus wiping out an educational reform which the Sicilians achieved decades ago.

This, he said, was contrary to the known will of the majority in Italy, where anti-clericalism—which he described as opposition to the attempt of the church to dominate political, legal, and economic affairs of a nation—has grown stronger throughout 20 years of fascism.

"Clericalism," said Dr. La Piana, "was a force supported by the Vatican. Fascism did not kill anti-clericalism; it kept it alive by making so many concessions and alliances with the church."

Dr. La Piana said he felt the present policies of AMG were colored by the fact that exponents of clericalism "some in good faith and some not in good faith" have obtained the ear of the American State Department.

# Shawmut Branch Job Resumes

Construction of the new Symphony Branch of The National Shawmut Bank—held up when 85 per cent completed and wartime activities made it necessary to stop work temporarily—has been resumed. Permission to go ahead was given by the War Production Board recently, and Henry J. Nichols, Vice-President of the Bank, expects the new branch will be open shortly after the first of the year.

The new colonial-style branch, on the corner of St. Stephen Street and Westland Avenue, in the rear of Symphony Hall, has been especially designed and built to give extra accommodation to the motorist. Such customers may drive to the bank, deposit or cash their checks, without leaving the seat of their car.

The teller's "Drive-In" window is located outside the framework of the building proper and at a height convenient to the car window. Conversation with the teller is carried on in a normal tone of voice by means of a concealed electrical device. At no time during the transaction is there a direct opening between the customer and the teller.

Besides the "Drive-In" teller's window, ample free parking space for customers will be provided. The branch will be air-conditioned and will include other up-to-date features such as fluorescent lighting and electric-eye self-opening doors.

Theodore T. Shackford, Manager of the Bank's Huntington Avenue branch, will be in charge of the new branch.

# R. I. Truck Drivers' Strike Continues As Union Chief Urges Them to Return

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30 (AP)—Pickets continued to stop interstate trucks at the Massachusetts line today as a walkout of 1,000 truck drivers affiliated wtih the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (A. F. of L.) entered its fourth day.

Meanwhile, war plants and food stores reported that they were beginning to feel the pinch of dwindling supplies.

The strikers were urged to return to work by Daniel J. Tobin, International President of the union. He urged members of the organization to allow their dispute to be settled by the War Labor Board.

The local union maintained, however, that the Board had not acted on its petition for an increase, submitted in August, and pointed out that that was the principal cause of the walkout.

Mr. Tobin pointed out that 100,000 members of the union now are in uniform and that the strikers are injuring their own members by remaining away from work.

The strike has been declared illegal by officers of Local 251, who ordered the men to return to work.

Rhode Island State Police convoyed 20 trucks into Rhode Island last night after the district manager of the WLB had decided that all plants producing war goods were experiencing a tie-up in shipment of materials and finished goods.

Commercial haulers voted to send the names of employees who had walked out to Selective Service headquarters.

## Motor-Vehicle Checkup

Compulsory inspection of motor vehicles will begin tomorrow and will continue through the entire month, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin has announced. He cautioned motorists that road checkups would begin Oct. 18.

## Institute to Hold Night for Greece

Tomorrow's opening "International Night" at the International Institute is dedicated to Greece, and the current nation-wide clothing drive by the Greek War Relief Association. Arrangements have been made through Thomas A. Pappas, Regional Director, to send all serviceable clothing collected tomorrow evening to the Greek Cathedral of Boston where it will be prepared for eventual shipment to Greece.

Dr. Basil C. Despotes will give a brief word picture of Greece, and there will be a musical program by Miss Mary Kacoyanis, pianist, Miss Helen Barkas, soprano, Miss Mary Fliones, accompanist, and Paul Halachis, clarinetist. The Hostess Committee is headed by Mrs. Constantine Souslides of Newton and includes Mrs. Pappas, who plans to wear her great-grandmother's Grecian bridal dress.

## *Spars Serve Spars at New Mess*

By a Staff Photographer.

**Girls Take Turns at New Lunchroom in India Square**

**The only organized women's mess, just opened in the shadow of Custom House Tower, from which many Spars sally forth each noon in quest of food, caters to about 300 Coast Guard women, who enjoy the good meals provided free. The food comes from a central commissary, and, as shown above, several of the Spars take turns each week in serving the hot luncheons, cafeteria style. The place is patronized exclusively by Coast Guard women from the various First Naval District offices in the neighborhood.**

## Cotton Manufacturers Convene Tomorrow

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will hold its 89th annual meeting tomorrow at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

An opening business session at noon will be followed by luncheon at which Fred W. Morrison, Washington attorney, is to be chief speaker, presenting an account of what is going on in Washington in the interests of the cotton textile industry.

# Adult Education Center At Cambridge Opens Tonight

Open house from 7:30 to 10 tonight at the Cambridge Center for Adult Education will usher in the Center's 1943-44 program. Directors, staff, and teachers will welcome prospective students and be glad to answer questions about any of the courses.

Indicative of the trend of the courses is Prof. Robert C. Rankin's "America in the Making," in which he will teach American history not as a series of dates and battles but as patterns of thought and behavior. He will trace the experiences which brought about "this new man, this American" as a background for tackling the problems which confront us today.

"The present problem of democracy is to develop new political skills by which we can direct our fine big new state machine," says the Professor, who is a member of the faculty at Simmons College. "If 135 millions of us aren't capable of making the great decisions, then democracy and freedom aren't worth what this war is going to come to."

Liberal arts and languages are taking precedence over vocational subjects, which were so popular last year, according to Miss Lydia C. Weare, Director. She believes this indicates an increasing interest in postwar problems.

"Understanding Soviet Russia" will be taught by the Russian author and journalist, Nicholas P. Vakar, and a number of guest speakers, including Professors M. M. Karpovich, S. Gaposhkin, and H. W. L. Dana of Harvard, Princess Maria A. Poutiatin, Prof. H. W. Babb of Boston University, and Nicholas Slonimsky, music critic. Edward Maerz, formerly of the University of Vienna and now studying at Harvard, will teach "Economics of Liberalism, Socialism, and Fascism." Prof. Erwin Raisz of Harvard will lead a course in "World Geography."

Besides courses in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian, there will be one in Chinese with Miss Lydia Dan of Radcliffe, and one in Portuguese with Mario Henrique Bettamio de Azevedo, one of the Portuguese naval men studying at M. I. T.

In addition to its many courses, the Center also offers regular Thursday evening programs of lectures, musicales, or round-table discussions which are open to the public without charge.

## Ambassador Long Greets Miss Stone

On her way to Quito, Ecuador, Miss Carrie N. Stone of Roslindale, Mass., stopped at Guatemala City, where she was entertained for two days as the guest of Boaz Long, U. S. Ambassador to Ecuador, according to word received here today.

Miss Stone is to take up the duties of teaching in the American School of Quito which embraces the broader objective of the Good Neighbor policy and Inter-American Goodwill. Miss Stone was met at the airport by Mr. and Mrs. Long, and was presented flowers as she left the airplane. The next lap of her journey was to be over the new Pan-American Highway to Panama.

# Air Service To Nantucket Being Sought

Approval by the Civil Aeronautics Board of its acquisition of the defunct Mayflower Airlines, former Cape Cod and Nantucket air route, is being sought by Northeast Airlines, the company announced today.

S. J. Solomon, President of Northeast, said: "As a New England enterprise unalterably determined to bring to New England the best and most complete air transportation facilities, Northeast has long anticipated the opportunity of serving Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Cape Cod. If the Civil Aeronautics Board approves our purchase, then, as soon as the necessary equipment is available, we will provide these communities with all the benefits of air transportation they so well deserve."

The company statement also pointed out that granting of approval by the CAB would enable Northeast to operate between Boston, Provincetown, Hyannis, Oak Bluffs and Nantucket.

Provided the CAB approves Northeast's application to operate into New York from Boston, the company stated it would logically include Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket among its intermediate stops. This would provide a direct air service to the Cape, the Vineyard and Nantucket, either from Boston or New York. The present surface travel time of five hours from Boston to Nantucket would be reduced by air to less than 40 minutes, Northeast pointed out.

Northeast also stated that the acquisition would have future as well as immediate prospects for Cape and island dwellers. Among these is a prospect of an air link with the Middle West due to Northeast's pending application to service New York and Chicago.

## Anzac Club Opening

Sir Owen Dixon, K. C. M. G., Australian Minister to the United States, will be guest of honor at a luncheon sponsored jointly by the English-Speaking Union and the Anzac Division of the British War Relief Society, at the Copley-Plaza on Monday, October 4, at 1 p. m. Sir Owen and Lady Dixon will also be present at the official opening of the new Anzac Club headquarters at the Hotel Vendome later in the afternoon.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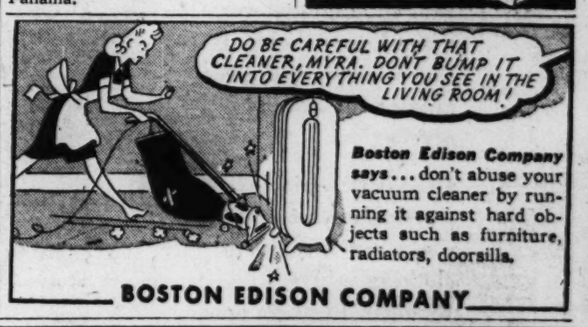


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# Allied Fifth Army Takes Ancient Pompeii as It Drives Closer to Naples

*Continued from Page 1*

ward the big Italian port, capturing Pompeii and Mercato San Severino, a communiqué said.

Pompeii, ancient city at the foot of Mount Vesuvius which once destroyed it, lies along the coast about 10 miles from Naples. Mercato San Severino is about 22 miles southeast of Naples and eight miles northeast of Nocera, the capture of which was announced Sept. 29.

On the Adriatic, the Eighth Army continued to make satisfactory progress, the communiqué said, and reached the seaside town of Manfredonia, 20 miles as the crow flies from Zapponeto, where Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces last were reported.

As the Fifth Army approaches Naples the "enemy continues to cover his withdrawal by extensive demolitions," the war bulletin said.

Medium bombers of the North African Air Force took to the air and raided Cancello, Benevento, Formia, Piano, and Amorosi—all along escape routes German forces must use in withdrawing before advancing Allied forces.

The communiqué said road junctions were hit around Cancello, 13 miles northeast of Naples, near Amorosi, 27 miles to the northeast, and around Piano.

Fighters and fighter-bombers also swept over the Benevento battle area, 32 miles northeast of Naples toward the center of the Peninsula, attacking targets that presented themselves. Fighter-bombers shot up a bridge near Apollinare.

A night flight to Formia, along the coast 43 miles northwest of Naples, was the deepest penetration into enemy territory.

### Flying Flea Foils Fastest Nazi Planes

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 30

Use by Britain's new tactical Air Force of the Flying Flea, a high-winged observation monoplane with a cruising speed of 107 miles an hour, which already has baffled Germany's fastest fighters and heaviest ground defenses, was announced today by the Air Ministry.

The Taylorcraft Auster-3, with its 130-horsepower engine, can take off in 50 yards, climb at 1,000 feet a minute and—because of its high-wing construction—can all but hover in the air.

## Russia:

### Russians Fighting In Kiev Suburbs

Red Army guns shelled the Germans on the high cliffs of Kiev from numerous positions in the suburbs of the eastern bank of the Dnieper.

The Russians were in possession of the entire eastern suburbs of the city, some of which lie less than 100 yards across the river. They were at the railway and highway bridges on the eastern side of the villages of Posdnyaky, Predmostnaya Sloboda, and Trukanhov Island, all in Kiev's front yard.

These are just across the river and actually are not villages but subdivisions of the city.

Russian troops are so close to the city that in many places they are able to rake the cliffs with machine guns, and snipers are busy picking off unwary Germans.

Soviet forces which pushed into the suburbs on the eastern bank of the river are exposed to heavy fire from natural fortifications along the towering west bank where ancient cells of monks hewn into the high cliff afford excellent machine-gun and light gun nests for the Germans.

The Berlin Radio said Soviet forces were continuing big-scale crossing thrusts along the Central Dnieper without revealing the success of the assaults. It added that Russian reinforcements were being thrown against German defenses near Zaporozhe, on the river south of Dnepropetrovsk, and Soviet forces "are still attacking with powerful forces in the Kuban."

It is not known whether the Germans have destroyed railway and highway bridges spanning the Dnieper at Kiev, and there is no indication whether the Russians intend to storm the city's high cliffs frontally from across the river or flank it by crossings to the north and south.

### Fall of Gomel Appears Imminent

The fall of Gomel, river fortification above Kiev, appeared imminent as Soviet troops advanced to within 12 miles of the city from the northeast and other columns advanced from the south and east.

Thirty villages lying athwart Gomel's approaches and transformed into outer fortifications have been captured, Red Star, official Army organ, said.

Still another Russian column pushing into White Russia above Gomel, in the Mogilev sector, has occupied a number of villages, front line dispatches said.

The previous day Soviet forces captured the town of Kremenchug on the east bank of the Dnieper between Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk, the Moscow Radio announced.

Capture of the last great German stronghold on the east side of the Middle Dnieper closed the escape gap for German forces below Poltava. Both railroads from the Poltava region to Kremenchug already were cut and many German troops were reported inclosed in the pocket.

The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor in London, quoted an order of the day by Premier Joseph Stalin.

Mr. Stalin also issued a second order of the day announcing the capture of Rudnya, 40 miles southeast of Vitebsk on the Smolensk-Vitebsk railroad. It marked a 39-mile advance from Smolensk on the route through northern White Russia into Latvia.

By a Staff Artist

**Eastern Front Follows Dnieper**

**White arrows indicate main points at which the Russian forces have reported gains. Black line shows approximately the present position of the battle front, which for several hundred miles follows closely the line of the Dnieper River.**

## Yugoslavia:

### Patriot Victories Over Nazis Claimed

A Patriot communiqué radiocast from somewhere in Yugoslavia said Guerrilla forces had forced German troops to retreat "at many places" near the northeastern Italian city of Gorizia and at Ljubljana, in Yugoslavia.

The war bulletin, recorded in London by Reuters, made no mention of how far the irregulars had swept past Gorizia, 25 miles west of the Yugoslav border and 30 miles northwest of Trieste, but the London Daily Mail, quoting German radio accounts, said the guerrillas had penetrated 100 miles into northern Italy to the Venice area.

This account declared that fighting was in progress along a 125-mile front between Venice and Trieste to the northeast and northward toward the Austrian border in the Dolemite foothills.

The newspaper quoted a Berlin Radio spokesman as saying the entire area was "unsafe" and that German troop movements were possible only in convoys. Road, bridges, and railways were said to have been blasted.

South along the eastern shore of the Adriatic, the Germans were said to be rushing additional forces to the Dalmatian coastal sector to strengthen the battered troops which recaptured the port of Spalato after 15 days of fighting.

A radiocast Yugoslav communiqué said heavy fighting was in progress near that city, the evacuation of which had been admitted earlier.

In the port of Susak, adjoining the Italian city of Fiume, all positions were said to be firmly held with heavy losses having been inflicted upon the enemy.

The Yugoslav fighting "without a doubt is preliminary to major events in the Balkans which may lead to a junction of the Allied and Soviet armies," the London Daily Telegraph said.

Meanwhile, the arrival in Cairo of young King Peter of Yugoslavia was viewed in London as the likely forerunner of an Allied move to bring about a unification of the two Yugoslav Guerrilla armies which together are estimated to total around 300,000 men.

Allied officers are said to be attached to the headquarters of both Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, and the rival guerrilla leader, Josip Broz ("General Tito").

These Allied representatives, it is said in London, are unable to bring about a common understanding between the two leaders. Yugoslavs here said there have been no recent reports of action by General Mikhailovitch's forces, centered in South Yugoslavia.

These same sources said "Tito" recently has renewed an old-standing accusation that General Mikhailovitch openly collaborated with the Germans.

### U. S. Negro Chorus Sell-Out in London

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP) — "A Cabin in Cotton" came to Albert Hall with a stirring program of American spirituals and ballads sung by a chorus of 200 Negro soldiers.

United States Ambassador John G. Winant was among the sell-out audience which heard the chorus present such spirituals as "Certainly Lord," and "When Angels Go Marching In" and "Ain't Dat Good News."

The chorus was directed by First Sergeant Alexander B. Jordan of Saint Paul, Minn., a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and Private James McDaniel of Kansas City, Mo.

Between numbers the London Symphony Orchestra played under the direction of Warrant Officer Hugo Weisgall of Baltimore, Md., and solos were sung by Roland Hayes, American tenor.

The "Ballad for Americans" was presented by chorus and orchestra with Private Kenneth Cantril of Springfield, Mo., directing.

### 'Televised' Movie Houses To Find Missing Persons

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—There'll be a new kind of picture premiere in New York City next Sunday night—the date the police department will use television for the first time as a method of locating missing persons.

Pictures will be flashed to 85 television sets in police stations throughout the five boroughs, and on sets installed in restaurants and night clubs and other places of amusement.

## Continent:

### Bochum Target Of RAF Bombers

Returning to Germany's great Ruhr concentration of war industry after an interval of a month, a British bomber fleet on the night of Sept. 29 gave the big iron city of Bochum its fifth heavy pounding of this year, it was announced.

A communiqué said eight bombers were missing.

Other objectives in the Ruhr Valley also were hit in the raid, the RAF's third attack against German war targets in eight nights.

Bochum, last attacked on June 25, is the center of the Ruhr coke and steel industry.

A heavy night raid on June 12, devastated 130 acres in the center of the city, which has a population of 320,000. Three large steel works, including branches of the Krupp combine, are situated there, as well as many important coke, coal, iron, tin, zinc, and chemical works.

One hundred and fifty miles inland from the Dutch coast, Bochum is situated 11 miles west of Dortmund, amid other frequently bombed cities such as Duisburg, Krefeld and Munchen-Gladbach.

## U. S. Casualties:

### Army Figures Total 85,000

American Army casualties in the war to date total about 85,000, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson disclosed.

The total, Mr. Stimson told a press conference, included the period from Dec. 7, 1941, through casualties at Salerno, Italy, and up to and including Sept. 15.

The casualties at Salerno, where the Allied beachhead was established in Italy and now is expanding, totaled 3,500 killed, wounded, and missing.

Mr. Stimson gave this breakdown for the war casualties, not including Salerno:

Killed, 10,682;
Wounded, 26,666;
Missing, 23,743;
Taken prisoner, 20,451.

## South Pacific:

### Big Ammunition Dump Blown Up at Wewak

A huge store of ammunition which the Japanese painstakingly had transported overseas for use against Gen. Douglas MacArthur's advancing New Guinea troops was exploded Sept. 28 ta Wewak by Liberator bombers in the greatest pyrotechtnic display ever seen in the Southwest Pacific.

This new blow, following by a day the destruction of more than 60 enemy planes and seven ships at Wewak, was reported in a communiqué which also announced that hard-fighting Australians have driven through heavy Japanees resistance to within 600 yards of the main jetty at Finschhafen.

The Japanese utilized 40 fighter planes and concentrated batteries of antiaircraft guns in an effort to prevent further destruction at Wewak, where approximately 500 of their aircraft have been wiped out in little more than a month.

But the raiders shot down eight interceptors, added 143 tons of bombs to the 106 tons dropped Sept. 27, and departed intact while smoke from the munitions blast covered the whole Wewak Peninsula. The fighting caliber of the opposing pilots led returning fliers to believe they were crack Navy airmen rushed in from Rabaul.

The resultant flames after the storage depot was hit could be seen for 60 miles. A large fuel dump and several supply dumps also were destroyed.

In the Solomons, 35 Liberators and Lightnings hit Japan's big Kahili air base on Bougainville with 600 bombs, after which nearly 100 torpedo and dive bombers worked over near-by gun positions. One of 30 Zeros which attacked the Liberators was downed, and 20 Corsairs and Hellcats got a second in high-altitude fights with 30 more Zeros. One United States plane crash-landed, but the pilot was saved.


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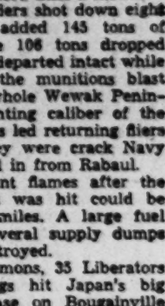
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# Sforza to Combat Nazi Threat, But Not in Official Role in Italy

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Count Carlo Sforza, noted Italian anti-Fascist, indicated in a statement last night he would return to Italy to help "defeat the Nazi danger," but, he added, "I will be more useful for that purpose out of government than inside any government."

He said in a statement which he declined to amplify:

"It is evident that I consider it the first duty of all Italians to join in the common struggle to defeat the Nazi danger in Italy.

"When I am in Italy, I think I will be more useful for that purpose out of government than inside any government."

On Sept. 24 a Swiss report said Count Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, would enter the Badoglio Cabinet as the representative of an anti-Fascist organization active abroad for 20 years. At that time, Miss Fiammeta Sforza said she had been authorized by her father to deny the report.

Count Sforza declined to comment upon a report yesterday by the Algiers Radio that he had messaged Marshal Pietro Badoglio that he was ready to offer "full support" to the present Italian Government as long as it continued its efforts to defeat the Germans. However, Countess Sforza said yesterday that any such report was "absolutely incorrect."

## New Capital for Duce

*Recorded by CBS*

The Nazi-sponsored Italian Mussolini regime decided in its Cabinet meeting that "another town will be chosen instead of Rome as the seat of the Republican Fascist Government," that "the Senate, the members of which were apopinted by the King, will be dissolved," and that "the armed forces will be incorporated into the Fascist Voluntary Militia," the Berlin Radio reported.

## Too Fast for Subs, Queen Mary Aided Many Vital Fronts

LONDON, Sept. 30(AP)—The liner ueen Mary carried tens of thousands of United tSates troops to fighting fronts around the world in 1942, it may now be disclosed.

The role played by the great gray liner as a troop transport was disclosed after publication of a report telling how a German plot to sink it with 10,000 Americans aboard was foiled with discovery of a German radio transmitter at São Paulo, Brazil.

Early in the summe rof 1942, the Queen Mary played an important part in saving Britain's desperate position at El Alamein, the Daily Mail's naval correspondent wrote.

"Once she steamed right through a pack of submarines estimated to number about 25," he added, "and not one had time to get a torpedo trained on her.

"She went flat out from England with men and stores representing half a fully-equipped division. Her passage from an English port, right around the Cape to Port Suez, a distance of some 12,000 miles, was made in a few weeks—including a stop at a South African port."

"It is safe to say," the correspondent added, "that the Queen Mary played a bigger part than any other ship and perhaps the biggest individual part of any fighting unit in saving the situation."

With a full load of American troops aboard in the late winter in 1942, the writer said, the liner run into giant storm-lashed seas which almost upset it. It was heading for a northwestern port and an enormous wave hit it broadside some 700 miles from port.

"She listed until her upper decks were awash and those who had sailed in her since she first took to the sea were convinced she would never right herself," the correspondent wrote.

"Her safety depended on no more than five inches. Had she gone those inches farther to port, the Queen Mary would have been no more."

"It was only exceptional seamanship on the part of the bridge officers that saw her through that tense period," he added. "By a quick turn of the helm, her bows were brought dead onto this exceptional wave and she was safe."

In addition to taking Allied troops to the fighting front, the Queen Mary—which has accommodations to carry 12,000 to 20,000 men—has carried to overseas captivity thousands of Italian and German prisoners of war.

## *Pilot Is Pleased Spectator*

Wide World

**New Type Air-Sea Rescue Boats in Action**

**This pilot was picked up in the North Sea after being forced down, and now he watches the crew of one of the latest air-sea rescue launches haul the dinghy from which he was saved, being taken aboard. These launches are fast, having a top speed of 35 knots supplied by three 500-horsepower Napier Sea Lion motors. They are also well armed, with an Oerlikon cannon aft, twin Browning machine guns on each side of cabin, together with two additional machine guns amidships mounted on fully rotatable turrets.**

# Italian Partisans Organize to Fight Nazis

*Continued from Page 1*

side has an advantage in the fighting.

However, the type of fighting is the same as in other mountainous regions such as Serbia, and the Italians are in their own backyard, in terrain they know.

A typical small skirmish took place near Como. Two Italian trucks manned by 40 Germans with two or three officers rode on a road through mountainous terrain. Suddenly a hand grenade exploded before the first auto.

The Germans immediately jumped out and took to the forest, leaving light machine guns and knapsacks in the car. After 10 minutes the Italians threw more hand grenades at the autos, which went up in flames and with loud explosions.

**Incident Near Ghurla**

Near Ghurla, in the mountain region, a group of 20 Germans with officers were destroyed before they could fire one shot by Partisans entrenched in a mountain slope overlooking the road.

As in Yugoslavia hostage taking is one of the most popular outdoor sports.

Near Bergamo an auto of six German officers followed at 300 yards by a truck full of German soldiers and Fascists were traveling through a mountainous region. The Partisans had blocked the road with rocks just around a curve, which forced the car to stop. Then the Partisans hurled more rocks on the German occupants. The Germans who were not killed or wounded took to the forest.

The Germans ordered under capital penalty that the Italians hand over all their weapons, but many peasants still retain their guns. In a small village near Bergamo two German officers were chased away by 60 boys, women and elderly men armed with rifles and farm equipment.

**Bullets Stolen**

From the Fiocchi factory near Lecco, Partisans on the night of Sept. 17 stole large quantities of bullets. Caefare Dorici, director of this factory and a notorious Fascist, was found beaten Sept. 15 near Monsa.

Illegal trade in weapons was found here just as in Poland and Yugoslavia with British and United States money, the preferred currencies. For example, for one pound sterling a Partisan leader bought from Germans a large quantity of hand grenades, several machine guns and 20 rifles which the Germans had taken from Italian prisoners.

Partisans maintain contact by means of a fairly large number of radio sending sets equipped with foot motors and inform one another about the movements of German troops and needs in matériel and munitions. Messages are always sent in code.

Those partisan groups from whom information is available here are well organized and have couriers to Milan, Turin and Novara. Partisans have their men hidden in these cities studying possibilities of action there.

**Contact With Premier**

The Italian Partisans have contact with Premier Pietro Badoglio, now behind the Allied lines, but not all of them recognize him as their chief, as they believe he handled the question of peace and action against the Germans clumsily.

It is felt that if the order for action against the Germans had been given sooner they might have been ejected from Liguria, Lombardy, and Piedmonte as there were sizable numbers of Italian troops there.

No sympathy is left for King Victor Emmanuel because of his political failure.

So far as can be judged here a large majority of Partisans in Northern Italy are for a republic.

## Duce Back in Rome?

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Axis radio reports indicated that Benito Mussolini, protected by Nazi guns, has gone back to Rome, the capital that tossed him out, and taken nominal control of the strange hybrid "fascist republic" state carved out so hastily by German bayonets.

The Berlin Radio quoted a Rome dispatch as telling of a long address by Mussolini to his fellow-puppets in which he promised an early Constitution for a kingless new estate and threatened to punish those who had evicted and arrested him.

The Rome Radio quoted Mussolini as saying his reforced government meant to set up immediately an Italian Army to rejoin the fight beside Germany and Japan.

# U.S.-British Accord on Russia Nearer

*Continued from Page 1*

side of the coming meeting of British, American, and Russian Ministers.

**Effect of Quebec**

There are numerous indications here that this saner approach to Anglo-Russian relations derives from the meeting of Messrs. Churchill, Roosevelt, Eden, and Hull in Quebec. It is believed here that broad agreement was reached at that time as to the necessity at least of narrowing somewhat the gap between the British and the American attitude toward Moscow.

Thus, while the British Government has since indicated its intention of injecting more frankness and realism into its Russian policy, Washington, on the other hand, is understood to have agreed to make greater efforts to understand and appreciate the Soviet point of view.

Appointment of Edward K. Stettinius, Jr., to succeed Sumner Welles as Undersecretary of State is seen here as connected with this tendency toward bringing British and American policies closer into line.

**Stettinius Appraised**

Mr. Stettinius is generally regarded here as having proved his sympathy for the Soviets in a very practical way in his lend-lease activity. In fact, his appointment is interpreted as a healthy indication that relations with Russia are to be put on a friendly but business-like basis.

It must be recorded that there has been some uneasiness here at what had been considered failure in Washington to appreciate fully either the Russian situation or the British policy toward the Soviets.

For example, Mr. Nicholson, after making the remark quoted above, continued in the same article, "the American tendency to look only upon the black side of the Soviet system is equally ignorant and far more dangerous."

**Recent Progress**

It is felt here that the past few weeks have produced definite progress toward correcting any lack of balance there may have been in Washington and London. This does not mean, however, that any detailed Anglo-American accord on the Russian question has yet been reached.

The coming conference of Foreign Ministers is itself largely a preliminary affair, and it is freely acknowledged here that tremendous problems remain to be worked out before a meeting of Messrs. Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt can take place fruitfully.

The most obvious of these is the second front. There has been much speculation here in the past few days on this point. Some observers believe that the speed of the Red Army's advances on the Russian Front calls for alteration in the timetable of British-American plans for invading the continent from the west.

This is necessary, they argue, not only from a strategic point of view, but because the British and the Americans would be at serious disadvantage vis-a-vis the Russians at the coming conferences unless they had in the meantime established themselves on the continent in the West.

A more balanced view here, however, is that the date for a cross-Channel invasion, as Prime Minister Churchill promised last week, will be determined by strategic factors and not by political considerations.

What is considered certain is that Messrs Eden and Hull will be able this time to give Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff something much more specific in the way of second-front asurances for the not distant future than has ever been the case heretofore.

## British Newsmen Killed Near Naples

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Three British war correspondents with the American Fifth Army have been killed near Naples, it was announced today. They are listed as A. B. Austin of the The London Daily Herald, Stewart G. Gale of Reuters News Service, and William J. Munday of the Sydney Morning Herald and The London News Chronicle.

The British newsmen were with the leading units of Lieut Gen. Mark W. Clark's armor advancing upon Nocera, and it was after they had seen enemy opposition wiped out on the outskirts of the town that they were killed.


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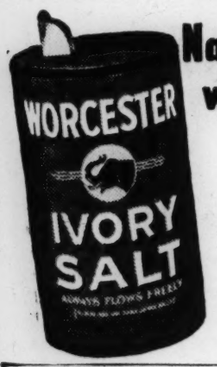


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"*Somebody's* got to do the job. And I guess I'm IT. There's nothing heroic about it—it's just plain work—and there's plenty of times I want to chuck the whole thing.

"Then I see a load of war workers settin' out to their jobs in an old jalopy I've been keepin' runnin' for them. I know that what they're producin' means a lot—life, maybe—to that boy of mine in the Marines.

"And then I think of what some feller said 'way back when this country was a youngster, fighting for the right to live—a sailor, I guess he was, who got his in some sea battle. 'Don't give up the ship!' he said.

"And by gravy, I'm not giving up *this* ship, either! Way I look at it is, the country needs those cars. Those cars need me. I'm *sticking.*

"But shucks, mister, you can't rightly call this a battle station. There's not a gun on the place!"

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# American Experts Aid Arabia In Soil and Food Problems

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The official visit to Washington this week of Emir Feisal, Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister and second son of King Ibn Saud, is in pursuance of the Arabian monarch's policy of calling upon the United States for help in solving his own pressing problems.

Some elements of this policy were explained here by Guy Hamilton of the Arizona Soil Conservation Service, who, with A. L. Wathen, chief of the irrigation division of the Office of Indian Affairs, had been loaned to King Ibn Saud as an agricultural mission to advise on improvements of Saudi Arabia's food supply.

It was the King's main hope that this mission might find additional land to bring under irrigation and cultivation—a hope that could scarcely be fulfilled, for the experts located only one possible 5,000-acre extension to one of the oases fit for irrigation.

Nevertheless, said Mr. Hamilton, Saudi Arabia, which has had dates for a staple food for thousands of years, might go far toward solving its pressing food problems if it were to adopt American methods of handling the product.

If date-culture methods of Arizona and Southern California were adopted in Arabia, he said, many thousands more persons could be supported in those desert oases. Yet the date palm was introduced here, from Arabia and North Africa, less than 50 years ago.

**Dressed in Native Garb**

With K. S. Twitchell, an American mining engineer who has lived in Arabia 20 years and speaks the language fluently, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Wathen traveled eight months by motrcar, camel, and donkey. Backed by the King's authority and guarded by his soldiers, they were cordially received in scores of remote settlements where Christians had never been seen before. To avoid undue attention they dressed in native costume.

Away from the coast, dates are almost the only crop grown. The people have practically no other subsistence. Wherever there is moisture, palms are crowded 200 to the acre. An acre, it is calculated, will support 30 persons. A family that owns 15 palms is counted well to do.

Yet a great majority of the palms on which the Arabs depend, are worthless by American standards. They bear small crops of small dates with very large seeds. Whenever a palm dies, or in some other way room is made for a new one, the owner simply goes to the next palm and cuts an offshoot.

Mr. Hamilton asked one man why he did not select offshoots from palms producing large crops of small-seeded dates. The answer was:

"We must have dates for our stock and camels eat these as well as any."

**Eaten Before Maturity**

The Americans were surprised to discover that dates are generally eaten green, long before the sugar has formed and when an Occidental palate rejects them as inedible. One favorite variety is never allowed to ripen, and the Arabs begin to eat all varieties weeks before they are mature. Peaches are consumed when rock-hard, long before the first blush appears. Watermelons are preferred when blushing a faint pink.

Among the Hamilton-Wathen recommendations to the King were that date offshoots be planted only from superior palms that have proved their ability to bear the largest crops of the sweetest dates.

It was also predicted that total production would be much greater if the palms were not crowded so closely and if they weer given some care beyond the mere removal of dead fronds. A suggestion was also made that available food would go further if the Arabs would wait for their fruit to ripen.

The Arabs are backward but do have possibilities for advancement. Mr. Hamilton says that he found them remarkably receptive to new ideas. He showed many a desert farmer the first pruning shears he had ever seen. Though they had never heard of such an operation and could have had only a dim idea of its purpose, they made no protest when he worked on their trees and even begged him to prune entire orchards.

At one oasis he found laborers piling sand on bare spots in an alfalfa field. When he told the owner that his alfalfa was dying because continuous irrigation had raised the underground water almost to the surface the Arab thought the notion was too ridiculous for words.

Mr. Hamilton then put down an instrument known in Arizona as a "soil tube," brought up mud from a depth of a few inches. The owner then acted immediately when drainage ditches were recommended. Drainage systems were installed or deepened at several other oases when advised by the Americans. The Arabs are slow to recognize a "waterlogged" condition because they never dig a post hole. There are no fences in Arabia, and no hay stacks. All forage such as alfalfa is cut and fed green, never dried or pastured.

**Soil-Retention Terraces**

Unbelievable labor is expended to get just a little water onto just a little land. Mr. Hamilton tells of tunnels and deep canals miles long, which irrigate only a few acres. Sometimes two or three feet of drifted sand must be carried off to expose the fertile soil.

Saudi Arabia is handicapped by erosion, the result of overgrazing and little rainfall. In the extreme north the travelers came upon some excellent soil-retention terraces. Built before the time of Mohammad, they would do credit to a modern irrigation engineer. Many persons live upon the products of the farms behind them. All about, for many miles, are nothing but rocks and sterile sand.

On the side, Mr. Hamilton acted as a scout for the Bureau of Plant Industry. He was especially looking for superior kinds of alfalfa in the land where alfalfa was first domesticated. The Arabs have no varieties and plants of many types grow in the same field. Seeds were collected from more than 200 selected plants and it is hoped that some of them may prove valuable to farmers of the United States.

Mr. Hamilton also found several promising kinds of grapes and a remarkably juicy, well-flavored pomegranate with seeds no larger than those of a blackberry.

**Glacier Telephone Line**

To establish telephone communications across an almost impassable glacier in Alaska, the glacier was "bombed" with reels of wire dropped by an Army bomber along a line staked out in the snow.

## 'Desert Ships' at Anchor

Keystone

**Arabian Merchant Rests With Camels on Way to Market**

Arabian merchant rests with his camels—traditional "ships of the desert"—on the outskirts of Baghdad on their way to market.

# Senate Committee Shifts Stand on Postwar Plan

*Continued from Page 1*

good proof that Congress and the Chief Executive are one in supporting full American participation in a United Nations security system after the war.

Russia may wish to build its security within the framework of such a collective, co-operative system if it feels reasonably sure the United States will be a full and lasting partner, but might turn to isolationism unless the specter of the Senate's repeating its 1920 refusal to co-operate in world affairs were dispelled. This is the main reason for the Senate Committee's shift of attitude.

**Administration Shift**

However, the shift is as much on the part of the Administration as it is on the part of the Committee. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull previously have tended to stand entirely aloof from the course of the Fulbright, the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill, and other resolutions in Congress because they would rather have no resolution than a defeated resolution.

They apparently are convinced now that successful action by the Senate is both possible and urgent and yesterday the President met with congressional leaders while the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was in session. It was denied by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, that Mr. Roosevelt put pressure on the Committee, but it was plain that he was giving the Committee the green light of positive support rather than the red light of seeming indifference.

There were other factors which propelled the Senate Committee into motion. The overwhelming passage of the Fulbright resolution was a help. The warning from the B²H² team that they would move to discharge the Committee if it didn't report out some declaration was a further impetus. And there was some Republican pressure since the G. O. P. leaders are hopeful that foreign policy can be taken entirely out of domestic controversy and next year's presidential election be made to turn entirely on domestic issues.

Senator Connally at the end of the Subcommittee session yesterday said in a prepared statement:

"After full and free discussion it was determined by the Subcommittee to draft a resolution expressive of its attitude and to recommend such resolution to the full Committee. The Subcommittee is now engaged in the preparation of such a resolution. As soon as it has been prepared, another meeting of the Subcommittee will be called for action thereon and recommendation to the full Committee."

**Several Drafts Planned**

On procedure, the Subcommittee authorized Senator Connally to prepare a resolution and at the same time it was agreed that all members of the body might compose drafts of their own. In this way, it was pointed out, a measure expressive of the attitude of the whole Subcommittee could be worked out.

Members of the Subcommittee, in addition to Senator Connally are Senators Barkley, Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, who is chairman of a special Senate committee studying domestic and foreign postwar problems; Elbert D. Thomas, (D) of Utah; Guy M. Gillette, (D) of Iowa; Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., (P) of Wisconsin, and Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine.

Senators who have long advocated passage of a resolution expressing Senate opinion on postwar aims were jubilant at the Subcommittee statement issued after an executive session.

Senator Joseph H. Ball, (R) of Minnesota, declared he was "very happy" and that the submission of a resolution was what he had been working for many months.

Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama said: "The announcement is very encouraging. I hope that what the Subcommittee writes will embody the principles of our resolution."

# Hull Commiserates With Jews of World

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a statement commemorating Rosh Hashonah, the Jewish New Year of 5704, said it was appropriate at this time to "rejoice together over the world's quickening hope." He said:

"On the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year I desire to extend my greetings to all Americans of the Jewish faith.

"It seems appropriate at this season to express again my constant sympathy with them in their sorrow over those of their religion who still live and die in the deep shadow of persecution.

"It is also appropriate at this time for us to rejoice together over the world's quickening hope for the dawn of a new year in which we may realize peace at last for all the great brotherhood of mankind."

# Lunts Arrive in London; Will Renew 'Guardsman'

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP) — Alfred Lupnt and Lynn Fontanne have arrived in London to appear in Robert Sherwood's play "There Shall Be No Night" and also in Molnar's "The Guardsman," in which they first acted 20 years ago.

# Rehabilitation of Refugees Vigorous Postwar Problem

*Continued from Page 1*

certainly be a grand total of over 40,000,000."

Entitled "the Displacement of Population in Europe," the report was prepared by Prof. Eugene M. Kulischer of New York in consultation with Pierre Waelbroeck, Chief of the Labor Conditions, Employment and Migration Section of the I. L. O.

The study gives a careful accounting in support of its estimate of 30,000,000 displaced persons. From September, 1939, until May, 1940, it says, nearly 3,800,000 persons were uprooted. In the next phase of the war—from May, 1940, until June 22, 1941, when Germany attacked the Soviet Union—nearly 4,000,000 persons were added to the total.

**4,000,000 Jews**

Between June, 1941, and the beginning of this year, 23,000,000 additional persons were "transplanted, deported, or dispersed." Of the total, Professor Kulischer estimates, more than 4,000,000 were Jews.

More than 4,000,000 Poles, it shows, have been removed from their homes, either to make room for Germans, to work in the armament industries of the Reich, or by evacuation to Asia. The total expelled or transferred from Alsace-Lorraine is estimated at more than 500,000.

The number of Balkan inhabitants uprooted by population exchanges and deportations, is put at more than a million and a half. More than 12,000,000 persons, it estimates, have been evacuated beyond the Urals by the Soviet authorities.

"To these displacements of population in fulfilment of a long-term policy has been added the transfer of millions of workers," the report states. "The requirements of the rearmament program led, in Germany especially, to an increase in internal migration movements closely connected with changes in economic structure. . . . Still more important was the influx of workers from other countries. . . . From east and west, north and south, a constant stream of workers has been directed toward the Reich.

**Cross Currents**

"In the opposite direction, a growing army of officials, technicians, employees, and key workers has crossed the frontier to administer the occupied countries and exploit their economic resources. Lastly, with the expansion of the war economy in the occupied territories and the strengthening of military defense works on their borders, these currents of migration have multiplied and crossed each other in every direction.

"It is impossible to anticipate how much farther these population movements will go during the coming months," Professor Kulischer says. "Until 1942, their development was governed by two factors—the advance of the Axis armies and the labor requirements of the German economy.

"The first factor led to the flight or evacuation of millions of people from the areas menaced by invasion; it also opened up to the Reich fresh lands for the application of its demographic policy and the recruitment of its labor.

"Today the German march forward is checked and even reversed. Not only is Germany unable to extend the scope of its activities any further, but outside the ring formed by the German armies evacuation has come to a stop and the former inhabitants will gradually return to their homes. Within the ring, on the other hand, population movements may be expected to become more violent than ever."

**Magnitude of Task**

The study emphasizes the magnitude of the task of postwar resettlement. It is a task, it says, which will require the greatest possible amount of international organization and collaboration.

"In some cases," it says, "repatriation will be the obvious solution. The vast majority of the people concerned will ask nothing better. Their help will be needed to rebuild their countries." But, it adds, international organization will be required to overcome the tremendous difficulties which repatriation on so large a scale will meet in a shattered Europe.

Moreover, it points out, labor requirements in postwar Europe will not necessarily correspond to the prewar distribution of the European population, and some redistribution of labor between countries may therefore be necessary if full employment is to exist.

"This kind of geographical distribution of labor, like repatriation," it says, "would call for action on an international scale. It would call for nothing less than the organization of an international employment service."

# Swiss Problem

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—A total of 21,860 refugees from Europe's war-torn countries and 960 escaped prisoners of war arrived in Switzerland between Sept. 17 and Sept. 27, and the influx continues at the rate of 200 to 300 a day, a Swiss radio network broadcast recorded by the Office of War Information reported.

The radiocast described a discussion in the Swiss National Council of the grave problems posed for the little mountain republic by the increasing number of refugees as well as the 56,000 foreign soldiers now interned on Swiss soil.

# Australia Wheat Crop Estimate Is Lower

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Australian Wheat Board in a preliminary report today estimated this season's national wheat crop at 89,000,000 bushels, compared with the average of 156,000,000 for the past eight years.

Weather conditions, reduced manpower, and a shortage of fertilizers have contributed to the decrease, the Board said.


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EDWARDS—Street Floor

# Lush Spending to Influence Subsidies

By Richard L. Strout
*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—From one end of the nation to another, reports reaching Washington tell of unprecedented activity in retail trade, and the purchase of luxuries, or semi-luxuries like fur coats, diamonds, jewelry by customers with war inflated incomes.

It is learned here that President Roosevelt's forthcoming message to Congress dealing with sudsidies and food prices, now expected shortly, will take a broader approach and will once again review the whole subject of cost of living, high profits and the growing inflationary gap.

At the same time Congress is again attacking the related problem of taxation with the opening of hearings before the Doughton Ways and Means Committee set shortly.

Thus out of the picture of extraordinarily active retail trade, realignment of the whole national income distribution into new classministration agreemnt under whic wages, once more emergec the Government's plans for holding the lines against inflation both during the war and after it.

**Old Lines to Reform**

With a big row blowing up in Congress over the revived farm subsidy issue, observers believe that within a few days the old lines will be firmly drawn in the three-way contest: the Farm Bloc demanding higher prices and opposing subsidies; the Labor Bloc threatening to demand higher wages if higher farm prices are permitted; and President Roosevelt, in his prospective message to Congress, reviewing the whole inflationary danger, pointing out that the wage-price relationship has been momentarily balanced, and urging higher taxes and continuance of the Government, as central man in the economic see-saw, able to keep down higher farm prices by subsidies if necessary, and able to keep down higher wages by federal controls, like the so-alled "Little Steel" formula.

Here are some of the conclusions drawn by the latest survey of the national economy:

1. Price control and rationing have been more effective than many people believed possible in restraining consumers from using more than a small fraction of their surplus income to bid up prices of available services.

**Inflation Gap Widens**

2. Nevertheless, the so-called "inflationary gap" between purchasing power and available consumers goods is still widening in a dizzy chasm, unfilled by present taxes, and by 1943 should leave the public with an estimated total of two years' savings of $63,000,000,000, not only an unprecedented, all-time high in itself, but including $24,000,000,000 in the most liquid of cash assets, available for almost instant spending.

3. Meanwhile, even now, the avaliable purchasing power of war-rich classes is tending to splash over the edges, and reports are coming in generally of groups that are splurging their unaccustomed wealth.

As to the latter, it is difficult to prove the situation statistically, and it depends on the observation of individual localities and reports of shopkeepers. But reports to the Commerce Department show that consumer expenditures are rising faster than the cost of living and that in certain types great increases of purchases are being made.

Thus, compared to the first half of 1942, there is an estimated increase in expenditures for food and beverages of 16 per cent, in the Government's figures, the increase in money spent for transportation is 14 per cent over the first half of last year:

**Big Cost Jump in Clothing**

Money spent for tobacco has gone up 12 per cent, and the biggest jump of all has occurred in "clothing and related products," where the bigger national income has resulted in a 20 per cent increase in purchases.

As against all these increases, the nation is spending 27 per cent less on automobiles and parts than last year.

Farmers and war workers are now generally getting big income increases due to the war. They far outnumber the less fortunate "white collar" group, which has seen its wages remain stationary while living costs have increased.

Income payments to individuals are expected to reach $142,000,000,000 in 1943, as against the all time high of $115,000,000,000 in 1942.

Most of the "inflation gap," estimated to reach $38,000,000,000 this year, will not be spent right away, it is estimated.

Thus despite the spectacular buying of many luxury goods, and the change of habit of whole classes of people who are now buying better grades of food and clothing than in the past, the bulk of the new wealth is momentarily being held off the market.

**The Case of Bill Smith**

Thus war worker Bill Smith, who is suddenly earning $70 a week, is paying off his old installment debts and liquidating his former obligation to the grocery. He is buying more butter and milk and the like thereby competing for the available supply with the better-off classes who used to take most of it.

He can't put his money into an automobile or a new house, which he would like to do, because of lack of supply. Government restrictions prevent him from splurging in various other directions. He has bought himself a better suit of clothes however than he ever had before, and his wife for the first time in her life owns a real fur collar.

But even so, most of his unused money, and of millions of others in his and in higher-salary classes, is gone into holdings of highly liquid assets—currency, bank deposits and Government bonds. This money can be liquidated in a minute. It is the greatest potential inflation reservoir of all time. It is checkbook dynamite. Neither the government nor anybody else knows what will happen to it.

Putting the whole thing in a nutshell—never in history before 1941 did annual savings of individuals exceed $10,000,000,000, and the average for the previous decade was half that.

But in 1943 they will probably exceed $35,000,000,000.

## Cambridge Assessor Sees Parade of Taxes

*By the Associated Press*

Chicago, Sept. 30

Asserting the nation is living on a "primed income derived from governmental expenditures in the prosecution of a global war," James J. Casey, Principal Assessor, Cambridge, Mass., said today "when the war is over the expenditures will stop, but taxes will go on and on with repercussions in the work of the nation's assessors."

Speaking before the tenth annual conference of the National Association of Assessing Officers, Mr. Casey said: "Assessors will be confronted with the liquidation of some 1,500 industrial plants valued at $9,000,000,000, owned by the United States Government through the Defense Plants Corporation, and the possible abandonment of vast areas taken for war purposes."

## 5 P. C. Gain in Votes By Women Expected

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Sept. 30 (AP) —Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, believes there will be a 5 per cent increase in the number of women voting next year.

"Women cast 45 per cent of the 1942 vote and indications are they will be on a 50-50 basis with men in votes cast in 1944," he said in an interview while visting at his home here.

He listed four forthcoming eastern elections as "important" in indicating 1944 trends and had this comment on Republican victory prospects:

Special election of a lieutenant governor in New York—"excellent."

Gubernatorial election in New Jersey—"Good."

Gubernatorial election in Kentucky—"A close fight."

Election of a mayor in Philadelphia—"We should win."

# Doubler in Brass

Wide World

**He Works on Two Shifts**

**Robert M. Fellows of Los Angeles drives a bus during the day, then washes up, eats his supper, and not only leads the band in a night club but also plays the trumpet.**

# Cox Quits House Committee Investigating Acts of F.C.C.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia, who has been engaged in a feud with members of the Federal Communications Commission in his capacity as head of a special committee to investigate F. C. C., today resigned the chairmanship of the Committee.

Mr. Cox announced his resignation to the House after conferring with Speaker Sam Rayburn. His resignation had been demanded in a petition filed on May 13 with Mr. Rayburn by Clifford Durr, a member of the F. C. C., who charged that Mr. Cox was unfitted to conduct the investigation because of a connection with an Albany, Ga., radio station which had business pending before the Commission.

Mr. Cox told the House that "the utterly baseless personal attacks upon me have beclouded the real issue of whether the Federal Communications Commission has been guilty or not guilty of the acts of maladministration with which it has been charged and which this Committee was directed by the House to investigate. . . . The House and the country are deeply concerned to ascertain the facts about the F. C. C. without prejudice, and free of personal controversies."

**Investigation Ordered**

The House ordered the F. C. C. investigation last January after Mr. Cox had attacked the agency on the floor as "the nastiest nest of rats to be found in this entire country."

Subsequently Mr. Durr petitioned for Mr. Cox's removal as investigating committee chairman, alleging the Georgian had a personal interest in the inquiry because of ownership of stock in station WALB, Albany, at the time the investigation was ordered. Mr. Durr's petition charged that this station had given Mr. Cox a check for $2,500 for legal services and that this sum had been converted into stock.

Mr. Cox promptly denied any wrongdoing, advising the House that the stock which had been given him, for services, had been turned over to a local charity.

The Durr petition went to the House Judiciary Committee, which held it had no authority to take action.

**Fly Charges Plot**

James L. Fly, Chairman of F. C. C., subsequently charged that Mr. Cox's committee had "joined hands with the radio monopoly and Wall Street interests" to "wreck the Commission."

Mr. Cox's resignation was both from the chairmanship of the Committee and from membership on the Committee.

Members of the House on both the Republican and Democratic sides of the aisle stood and applauded after Mr. Cox had finished his brief statement.

Sjeaker Rayburn, who appointed Mr. Cox to the Committee chairmanship, went down into the well of the House to say:

"I join in applauding the unselfishness of our colleague from Georgia, Mr. Cox.

**Praise From Rayburn**

"I want to say to this House that after 20 years of intimate association with the gentleman from Georgia, where he has had my friendship, my love, and my confidence, that today that friendship, that love, that confidence in his integrity remains."

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Majority Leader, took the floor to declare that Mr. Cox's action "evidences his high courage and unselfishness," and to term the resignation "probably the greatest act of personal sacrifice any man ever made while a member of this distinguished body."

Mr. McCormack said there could be no attempt to question the "honesty and integrity" of Mr. Cox.

"His truthfulness, honesty, and integrity," he said, becomes "clearly obvious by the reception" which greeted the Georgian's appearance on the floor.

## American Legion's Editorial Award Goes to Barrette of Peoria, Ill.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—George W. Barrette, Editor of the Journal-Transcript of Peoria, Ill., has won the American Legion's Editorial Appreciation Award for 1943 with his editorial, "They Will Tell Us."

Runner-up is Ed Ainsworth of the Los Angeles Times, writing on "The American Legion and Its Future Role." Mr. Ainsworth received a special honorable mention.

Three other entries were selected by the panel of judges. Herbert G. Grey of the Medford, Ore., Mail Tribune was given an honorable mention for his editorial titled simply, "The American Legion," as were Frank S. Hoag of the Pueblo, Colo., Star-Journal and Chieftain for "Why Organize Another American Legion?" and Paul Martin-Dillon of the Cumberland, Md., Evening Times for "Again the American Legion Goes Front and Center."

No state selections were made by the judges this year. Under the terms of the award, the Editorial Appreciation Trophy will be presented to the Department of Illinois to be held until the next award is made.

The three judges commented on the high caliber of the numerous 1943 entries. The judges were Boyd B. Stutler, Managing Editor of The American Legion Magazine, New York; Jack Cejnar, Acting National Publicity Officer of The American Legion, and Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

# Usable Facilities in Naples Destroyed

By R. Maillard Stead
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater*

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 30—Eyewitnesses who have escaped from Naples and made their way to the Allied lines say Nazi sappers have done a complete job of demolishing the installations the Allies would desire to use on their arrival there.

According to an Italian air officer, who with his young son, eluded German sentries, paddled a dinghy all night and came ashore on the island of Capri, most public buildings, factories, wharves and warehouses have already been destroyed, shops and empty roads closed, and mines already laid so the Germans can put the finishing touches to their work after the last German troops have safely passed through and the Allies about to enter.

Damage done by the Germans is added to that due to Allied aerial bombardment over a long period. This was directed at targets of military significance which the United Nations would now like to have intact but a great deal of civilian property was shattered as well and it has been estimated that at least 15 per cent of such buildings are now uninhabitable.

**Royal Palace Blown Up**

Many famous buildings came through unscathed by bombs or only slightly scarred by bomb splinters but the Germans have since blown up considerable in the Piazza de Plebiscite in the center of the town, including the Royal Palace. Italians declared that this edifice was destroyed "out of sheer spite."

Germans are now making things very unpleasant for Italians in the territory in which the next phase of the campaign is going to be fought, but it is claimed Italians in Naples have been getting even by sabotaging production in aircraft factories built in tunnels under the city. They are said to have reduced output sufficiently to aggravate the already difficult position of the Luftwaffe in Central Italy.

These factories were not harmed during the Allied bombing, but now the Germans have destroyed the tools and machines in them as they have in other Italian factories of various kinds that provided the livelihood of thousands of Neopolitans.

**Harbor Incapacitated**

Port and harbor installations have been out of action for some time. United Nations bombers sank all ships there and destroyed docks, and the Nazis have since attended to anything useful that escaped.

The Germans evidently feared an earlier arrival of the Allies at Naples airfields and mined the runways before all their own aircraft were flown away. The result is dozens of machines, including a giant six-engined ME-323 transport JU-52s, JU-88s and ME-110s had to be burned by the Germans at the Capodichino airfield three miles north of town.

Reconnaissance photographs show this ground pitted with bomb craters the Germans did not attempt to fill in. A similar state of affairs existed at the Pomigliano airdrome, 12 miles outside the city.

This circular airfield, two miles in circumference, was dotted with wrecked and gutted aircraft of various types.

A concrete runway more than a mile long has big holes blown in it and its hangars ruined, as is the big Alfa Romeo factory near by. This factory used to turn out both Italian and German airplane and automobile engines, including the Daimler and Mercedes Benz.

One reason given as to why the Germans were obliged to sacrifice so many aircraft is the interference with their maintenance services due to Allied strategic bombing. They had been short of fuel for both aircraft and tanks. As they could not use the port for sea-borne traffic and since railroad communications were constantly blasted, they had to rely largely on air transports which in the latter days were impeded by the condition of the airfields.

## Belgian Patriots Rule Some Rural Areas

*By the Overseas News Agency*

London, Sept. 30

Some rural areas of Belgium are now in outright control of armed patriot organizations, who are defying German attempts to conscript their members for labor purposes and are preparing for a full-scale revolt against occupation rule, the Belgian news agency Inbel reports.

Patriots living in the forest of Ardennes exercise, with the assent of the population, police powers and requisitioning rights of the type customarily reserved to the armed forces of the State, the report says.

Workers and students armed with machine guns, rifles and revolvers are the main constituents of the bands, whose patrols are constantly in motion to forestall the descent of the Gestapo and betrayal by informers. Every suspected traveler is stopped and questioned.

Lacking spare parts and other essentials, German servicing standards fell far below normal. Hence, a number of aircraft were wrecked on the ground during Allied raids or were subsequently destroyed by the Germans themselves.

United Nations air photographic reconnaissance units which keep commanders posted as to positions behind enemy lines are a branch of the service that does not get much publicity. It is not generally appreciated, therefore, what an important part it plays, in connection with land operations.

"Flying cameramen" not only supply valuable information about troop movements but also report on the condition of the roads along which the Germans are retreating.

"Yesterday we were told to occupy a position 1,000 yards ahead," said one Army officer. "We could not see beyond a bend in the road but we knew exactly what obstacles we would encounter because aerial photographs had given us full details."


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# The Home Forum



## Victory Gardens

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHEN the United States Department of Agriculture asked for eighteen million victory gardens this year, the response was quick and gratifying. Even vacant lots were transformed from weed-covered patches into food-producing plots. What motivated this activity? Not alone a realization that an army of millions of men must be fed, as well as thousands of families, but a deep sense of loyalty and obedience, qualities which are always aids to victory.

To the spiritually alert thinker, bud and blossom typify the first gleams of Truth which come to individual consciousness and ripen into purified thoughts and good deeds. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 123), "Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves *things* into *thoughts*, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas."

A good gardener considers carefully what he will plant. He conditions well the soil in preparation for the sowing. In like manner, the right thinker realizes that what is planted mentally will bear fruit after its kind. Love, courage, joy, patience, meekness, purity—what an abundant and satisfactory crop they produce! From the sowing of these in consciousness come peace, wisdom, holiness, and health.

* * *

The wise gardener is careful to keep down the weeds and eliminate the pests which may attempt to invade his domain. So, too, it is found that the weeds and pests of evil—such as envy, hatred, revenge, dishonesty, greed—need to be guarded against constantly; nor are they all destroyed at once. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 343) Mrs. Eddy writes: "The weeds of mortal mind are not always destroyed by the first uprooting; they reappear, like devastating witch-grass, to choke the coming clover. O stupid gardener! watch their reappearing, and tear them away from their native soil, until no seedling be left to propagate—and rot."

A young man in the armed forces of our country who was attending officers' training school found the course very irksome and suffered from a sense of domination and injustice. After much reflection, he began to realize that he must uproot the wrong thoughts he had been entertaining and replace them with the knowledge he had gained from the Christian Science textbooks, the Bible and Science and Health. He saw that this was an opportunity to co-operate with rather than to co-elbow his fellow men—to learn lessons in humility, obedience, patience, and stamina. As he did so, he found his environment growing better. His mental garden was bringing forth that which truly feeds and satisfies and makes for victory indeed.

Many victory gardeners have spoken of the joy that has come to them from watching their gardens grow day by day from seed to full fruition, and of the added happiness of sharing their produce with others. However, nothing can compare with the joy of spiritual growth which comes from a consciousness well guarded from the beliefs of evil and watered and fed by Truth. Such fruitage shared with others heals the sick, reforms the sinner, and comforts the sorrowing—sustenance indeed.

* * *

All that is unlike God must be cleared away in human consciousness through the understanding that God is All and there is no power or presence apart from Him. Through such realization, the fears and faults of material thinking are proved to be unreal and powerless.

The Christianly scientific thinker knows that proportionately as fear, greed, and sin are cast out of his heart is proper fruitage made manifest in his life. The following Bible promise, found in the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 6:26, 32, 33), is significant: "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they? . . . for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

The fruitage of right ideas may be increased without stint or limit as the seeker for good follows the teachings of Christ Jesus, as clearly explained in Christian Science. These teachings show the way to true and everlasting victory. God's omnipotence, omnipresence, and abundance are constantly revealed. They need only to be discerned, understood, and demonstrated.

A well-loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 203) runs:

"O Father, may we bear each hour
The flag of hope and peace unfurled,
And mirror forth Love's sacred power
To feed and bless a hungry world."

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"L'ORME DE L'EGLISE": *A Painting by Jean Baptiste-Camille Corot*

Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot, who was born in Paris in an old house on the *quai* by the rue du Bac, in 1796, is usually considered the most notable of the Barbizon School, of which Rousseau, Daubigny, and J. F. Millet were also members. This little group of artists was sandwiched in between the eighteenth century and that starry constellation about to arise—the French Impressionists—Manet, Monet, Renoir, Sisley, Cézanne, Degas, Van Gogh, Pissarro, and others, who were completely to transform the art of painting during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Although Corot was still painting in the 1870s, affectionately known in French artistic circles as Père Corot, and was a good landscapist, yet he apparently never sought to catch or transfer to canvas a ray of that new light which so illumines the works of the Impressionists.

The whole Barbizon School, in fact, continued steadfastly, though with individual differences, in the tradition of their predecessors. They typify the artistic level of the nineteenth century much more than do the fetter-breaking and vigorous Impressionists who transcended it, and seem today not only still "modern," but timeless.

## Certain Frenchmen Who Painted a Cloak of Light

WE HAVE SEEN that Manet was the founder of modern Impressionism, yet in the minds of the public Monet stands forth as the most conspicuous Impressionist; and, as his later pictures were painted not in masses of color but with an infinity of little dabs of paint, the public is apt to suppose that this method of painting is what is meant by Impressionism. Now Monet, like Manet, was an Impressionist, in that what he strove to render was the effect vividly produced upon the eyes by a scene; and, working always out of doors, he went further than this, in trying to represent the exact effect of a scene at a certain hour of the day. . . .

But the method which Monet used to render his effects is a totally different matter from his way of seeing nature, and of itself has nothing to do with Impressionism. Nor was he the originator of the method of painting in dots or dabs. The first to practise it was a French painter but little known, named Seurat, who had studied very closely the experiments in light and color made by certain scientists, among others by Professor Rood of Columbia University, and then applied the theory to the practice of painting. Seurat was followed by Pissarro, and then by Monet, and later by many others, among them our own American painter, Childe Hassam. But, since Monet stands out from all of them as the big original man, this innovation in the handling of pigments will be identified with him. . . .

His aim was to render the appearance of nature as seen in out-of-door light,—*plein air*, as the French call it,—and especially the various effects of sunlight. Aided by the experiments of the scientists and by his own keen observation, he discovered certain facts which had escaped the notice of less keen eyes unaided by science; for example, that green, seen under strong sunshine, is not green, but yellow; that the shadows cast by sunlight upon snow or upon brightly lighted surfaces are not black, but blue; and that a white dress, seen under the shade of trees on a bright day, has violet or lilac tones. Science has proved that these are facts, and the keen, cultivated eye of the artist corroborated them. Here was a new insight into realism.

Thus far, however, science had only opened up a new faculty of seeing; could it also suggest a method of reproducing in paint the effects thus seen? Professor Rood had made experiments by covering disks with various colors, and then revolving them and noting the color produced while the disk was in motion. This suggested a new way of applying the pigments to the canvas. Instead of blending them upon the palette, the artist placed them separately side by side upon the canvas, so that the blending might be done by the eye of the spectator, standing at the required distance from the picture. As Pissarro himself said, the idea was "to substitute the optical mingling for the mingling of pigments, the decomposition of all the colors into their constituent elements, because the optical mingling excites much more intense luminosity than the mingling of pigments."

If you stand close to a picture by Monet, you see only a confusion of dabs of different-colored pigments laid on the canvas with separate strokes of the brush-point, in consequence of which this method of painting has been called the *pointilliste* method. But, if you step further back, these dabs begin to mingle, until they no longer appear separate but merged into a single harmonious effect. . . .

The secret of his freer, fuller power is that he used a method of painting which, while it was clumsy and gross compared with the tenuous medium of light that he was representing, yet enabled him to suggest a higher key of light and more nearly to suggest the essential characteristic of light, namely, its vibrative quality.—From "How to Study Pictures," by CHARLES H. CAFFIN. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

## A Mighty Figure in French Letters

VICTOR HUGO will remain forever a mighty figure in the rich and varied literature of his country. He led the great romantic movement of 1830, led it in poetry, in the drama, and in the novel, turned its great stream into a new channel. . . . He was a "cloud-weaver of phantasmal hopes and fears." Yet an ardent humanitarianism shines with a rich glow or breaks in lurid flashes through all the shifting succession of his moods and phrases. Among his minor faults are, here and there, some grave defects in craftsmanship, an almost barbaric exuberance in rhetoric and ornament, and an inordinate love of a red glow amid darkness. He was too much given to posing, could never cease to think about his own greatness, and was lacking in that mastery of self which is indispensable to nobility. . . .

Yet, when all has been said against him, how much remains! He had many gifts—the gift of passion, of power, of music, of kindness, of scorn, of ecstasy, and of a magnificence that sometimes rises almost to sublimity. There is a wealth of incident in his plays, many sonorous lines, splendid speeches, a deep appreciation of certain moods, and some striking situations. Three or four of them may live for a long time. . . .

His place as a lyric poet is secure. His versification is often exquisite, his command of poetic phrase unrivaled, and, though the spontaneity of the true lyric genius is sometimes lacking, there is often that singing note born of triumph and achievement, as when a skylark sings loudest at his topmost altitude. His real power in poetry, however, as also in his prose, is a deep sympathy with his fellow men, an impassioned feeling that sometimes carries him to high imaginative flights. Greatest by far of all his poems is the *Legend of the Ages*. This poem of epic grandeur, the only epic written in the last three hundred years, deep, resonant, rich in the overtones of great poetry, is really a series of poems strung together on a slender thread of thought. In its many historical scenes, the abundant incident, the color of the diction, and the stormy rush of imagination make him unsurpassed among all the writers of his native land, and even unequaled.

Yet his greatest and most lasting work is to be found in his novels, especially in his *Les Misérables*. In the solitude of those islands amid the dangerous channel tides where he lived in exile, his love for his country grew into a passion and his love for humanity into a religion. These two master emotions of his life are here poured forth in overwhelming abundance. There is an epic sweep in this story of an essentially noble soul in a warped and distorted world. Surely the time is far distant when this pathetic and lofty portrayal of the life of Jean Valjean will be forgotten by the world. Yes, the great writer still holds us in thrall, and will do so for a long time to come, stirring our blood and arousing our souls. Who that was thrilled by it in his youth can ever forget Hugo's sanguine prophecy of universal human progress?—From "Wandering in France," by EDWARD MASLIN HULME. (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers.)

## In the Ways of the Polite World

IN THESE THREE YEARS, at the age of fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, I made my first acquaintance with the society of young ladies. In a house on the hill across the railway track from the Boarding-House, in plain view of its back windows, Mrs. Paul Revere lived, a lady whose husband had been a direct descendant from the famous Paul Revere of Concord and Lexington renown. With her lived her daughter, Miss Pauline, a girl of just my age, and as my people knew her people, a peremptory letter had come from home bidding me call.

I was considerably flustered by the idea of my first call, and laid the case before my chum Ned Crosby, who was several years older than I and had no more fear of a call than of a cat, whereas to me it was a Nemaean lion. "It's the simplest thing in the world," he said. "Put on your Sunday clothes and go."

I put myself entirely in Crosby's hands. He pulled my coat into shape, brushed me from head to foot, tied my cravat, and suddenly demanded, "Have you thought what you will talk about?" "Oh, yes," I replied, and enumerated on my fingers seven subjects including music, a matter on which I knew even less than I do now but believed to be a necessity in polite conversation. He bade me god-speed and watched me from the back window of the Boarding-House as I crossed the tracks, climbed the hill, entered the gate, rang the bell and then disappeared in the house.

He calculated, being sophisticated in the ways of the polite world, that at the end of ten minutes he would see me reappear, and waited at the window. Ten minutes, fifteen, twenty, passed. He looked again at half-past four, no sign of me. Five o'clock, half-past five, six o'clock. He began to wonder. At half-past six, the school supper hour, I came, hot, running in flustered rout, as if from a lost battle. "Oh, Ned, Ned!" I cried. "What is the matter?" he asked. "Why did you stay so long?" "Oh! Oh! Oh! I didn't know how to get away, my seven subjects were finished in five minutes, and I sat and sat. But, oh! What do you think, Mrs. Revere has invited me to come back this evening to a party! What can I do?" He soothed me, and with his worldly wisdom, bade me send up a note to say I was . . . sorry not to be able to come. Mrs. Revere sent down the next morning early to inquire after my health; . . . But she had no cause for alarm; I had gone to school as usual.—From "Memoirs of an Epicurean," by HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

### *Cloud Impromptu*

Clouds, clouds, vast-booming, deep-swelling.
Clouds, clouds, wide-reaching, thin-spreading.
Clouds, clouds, high-lifting, lone-melting.
Mainland and island, boldness and softness,
Dimness and dazzle, turmoil and solitude,
Billow and calm.

CHARLES WHARTON STORK

### *The Living Ray*

The warm sun leans against the fertile land;
A land well plowed, watered and kept aware
Of cradled seed, left by the sower's hand
To reach their tendrils toward the clean free air.
The ground soon stirs and through it pours the wheat,
The heads held high to ripen in the sun.
We look upon the miracle, complete,
And credit earth for favors strangely done.
But in the land of never-ending snow
And long, dark nights, the chilled ground never stirs;
The best of seed, that hopeful hand may sow,
Sleeps endlessly. No miracle occurs.
No seed responds to earth, and rain, and plow
Unless the sun is there to teach it how.

LABAN THOMAS JOHNSTON

## Our First Dancing-Class

WHEN I WAS SEVEN, our parents decided that my sisters and I should go to dancing-class. Accordingly, Mother bought us black dancing-slippers and made us short costumes of pastel silk. Mine was peach; Judy, who was five, had blue; and Shirley, who was only three, had a pink one. Shirley was a little young for dancing-class; but, since her big sisters were ready, she had to go, too. It was axiomatic in our household that, whatever one did, we all did. I had somehow acquired the notion that the oldest should have special privileges; but I was never able to convince our parents of this, though it was not for lack of trying.

It is necessary to report that I went to that first dancing-lesson with bad grace. One of our uncles had presented me, that same Saturday morning, with a brand new copy of *The Cowardly Lion of Oz*, and the one thing I wanted with all my heart was to spend that morning flat on my stomach, following the adventures of the Lion and the Clown and the little orphan named "Bob Up," while I happily munched an orange. If I ever have a little girl with the untidy habit of squeezing her books full of orange juice, I shall have a hard time disciplining her; for I know from experience how it improves their flavor.

* * *

All the way to the Women's Club, where the classes were held, I sulked. I had not the vaguest idea what ballet-dancing was like, while I *had* ruffled the pages of my book and so knew exactly what I was missing. The two others bounced around on the bus seat, talking excitedly. Mother sat sedately, with the suitcase containing our dancing-costumes at her feet. Our brother, Shirley's twin, who could not be left at home, sat beside Mother with a bribe in his hand. He considered this expedition strictly a woman's affair and no place for a boy; hence the bribe, which was a paper bag of toys from the Five and Ten, to amuse him while we were in class.

We passed through the hall of the Women's Club and into the cloakroom, where dozens of little girls were dressing and undressing between the rows of coats. They talked and giggled in subdued tones, frequently "shushed" by their mothers. Beyond the cloakroom was the big mirror-lined classroom, with bars running along three sides of it. Against the fourth wall were many rows of chairs for the friends and relatives who came as spectators. From this room sounded the loud tones of the piano, the voice of the teacher or the clapping of hands as she kept time.

* * *

Dressed and feeling a little self-conscious, we crowded to the door to watch the class. It was a group of small girls and, after this first day, it would be Shirley's class. How poised and clever they looked to us! There were three lines of children, the taller ones in back, the smallest in front; and before the whole class, in the position of honor, one little girl danced on her toes. Our eyes watched her, fascinated. It was the first time we had seen toe-dancing. How we envied her and wished that our slippers had wooden toes!

The children wore dresses in divers colors. As they swayed and spun in the sunlight which streamed through the windows, their bright-colored reflections whirling with them in all the mirrors, they resembled an animated flower-bed with the lavenders and yellows, the pinks and blues and pale greens, swinging back and forth in a whimsical wind.

* * *

Their lesson soon over, the children curtsied in three deep bending rows and came crowding into the dressing-room. One of the mothers hastily lined up our class and the little ceremony of entering the classroom began. Then we saw our teacher for the first time. She was not a young woman, but she was a lovely one. She wore a pink silk costume as simple as ours, tied with a ribbon at the waist as ours were tied. She wore long white silk stockings and white dancing-slippers. She had dark hair sprinkled with gray and the merriest, kindest face in the world. We filed past her and to each she gave her hand and looked with friendly eyes into our eyes as she said: "Good-morning," and repeated our names. Imitating the others, we three new pupils took her hand, curtsied, and said: "Good-morning, Mrs. Anderson."

The others found places at the bar, as soon as they entered the room, and some of them began to exercise at once, bending and stretching and kicking in ways which seemed most complicated. The older girls all wore toe-slippers and Judy, Shirley, and I stood shyly against a wall, watching them with admiration. Here, indeed, was a genuine land of Oz. I had quite forgotten my sulks.

* * *

One of the older girls took us to the bar and showed us how to stand in "first position." Then, for the first time, we understood that there were definite rules back of each of these dance-steps and that we were going to learn them one at a time, as I was learning the rules of arithmetic in day school. The older girl, whose charges we were for that lesson, showed us the first step and helped us to practice it. Then the teacher announced its name and clapped her hands. The music started and there we were, all three of us, magically part of a dancing-class and doing just what the others were doing!

I remember a brief glimpse I had over my shoulder of Shirley, a frown of intense concentration on her brow, stretching her short legs to their utmost and following, gamely if not quite accurately, what the "big girls" were doing.

* * *

All too soon, it was over; our turn had come to make our curtsies and stream out to make room for still another class. Mother was waiting to help us dress. The masculine member of our party sat drumming his heels impatiently in the vestibule, announcing from time to time through the half-open door that he was hungry.

"Well," said my mother to me, "how did you like it?"

Pride forbade my saying how much I had liked it. "Oh," I answered carelessly, "it was all right!"

My mother said nothing, but I am sure she noticed that Shirley, Judy, and I spent the entire afternoon playing "dancing-class" and the Cowardly Lion was ignominiously forgotten until almost bedtime.

BARBARA D. WILSON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

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# U. S. Merchant Marine Academy Dedicated as Permanent Institution

## Move Hailed By President As Fine Step

**Main buildings located on Long Island estate for 'Annapolis of Merchant Marine.'**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

KINGS POINT, N. Y., Sept. 30—Hailed by President Roosevelt as "a momentous forward stride in the nation's planned program of maritime progress," the United States Merchant Marine Academy was dedicated at ceremonies here this afternoon in the presence of many distinguished guests. The Academy is the largest unit of the Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and was established in January, 1941, as a permanent institution to be for the Merchant Marine what Annapolis is to the Navy and West Point is to the Army.

The main buildings are on the former Walter P. Chrysler estate, one of the most famous show places on Long Island, and represent an investment by Mr. Chrysler of approximately $3,000,000. The Maritime Commission bought it for $100,000.

The Academy has been modeled in some respects after Annapolis, but this applies chiefly to discipline and customs, for the traditions of the Unied States Merchant Marine predominate in all parts of the institution.

It was recalled here today that while both Annapolis and West Point predate the new Merchant Marine academy by many years, the United States Merchant Marine predates both the Army and Navy and even the nation itself, and therefore the Academy, it was stressed, is fully justified in its pride of association with the grand old seamen who made the United States the world's greatest maritime power between the War of 1812 and the War Between the States. All the buildings of the new acedemy are named in honor of outstanding Americans who have contributed to the history and traditions of the Merchant Marine.

Wiley Hall, the administration building, is the old Chrysler mansion, a large, palatial residence somewhat reminiscent of the White House in Washington, was named for the late Admiral H. A. Wiley, U. S. N., who as Commissioner in charge of training for the United States Maritime Commission, was the "dad" of the Merchant Marine Cadet Corps. And the Academy is the largest unit of the Cadet Corps.

The central hall of the old mansion is the "quarterdeck" of the Academy. Here a ship's wheel is mounted, and the National and Cadet Corps colors are displayed. As aboard a ship, officers and cadets salute the quarterdeck when coming aboard or going over the side. On the "lower bridge" of Wiley Hall are the quarters of Capt. J. H. Tomb, U. S. N., retired, and Capt. Giles C. Stedman, U. S. N. R., Commandant of Cadet Midshipmen.

**Other Heroes**

Other names assigned to buildings of the Academy include such outstanding Americans as John Fitch and Robert Fulton, inventors of the steamboat; John Barry and John Paul Jones, both merchant mariners before they became Navy heroes; Nathaniel Bowditch, author of the classic "American Practical Navigator," and several others.

Wiley Hall is the geographical as well as the administrative center of the Academy. On one side of it stand the new stone dormitories and classroom buildings of the Academy in a wide quadrangle. On the other side of Wiley Hall, a great expanse of green lawn, broken only by a mounted ship's gun and the swimming pool, slopes gently down to Long Island Sound. There, at the water's edge, is the Hague Basin, where all of the Academy's fleet is docked. There are boat sheds for the many small craft in which the Cadet-Midshipmen are taught lifeboat handling and small-boat sailing. On the outside is Mallory Pier, where lie the Academy's four training vessels, one of them the bark-rigged Emery Rice; another the modern diesel vessel William Webb.

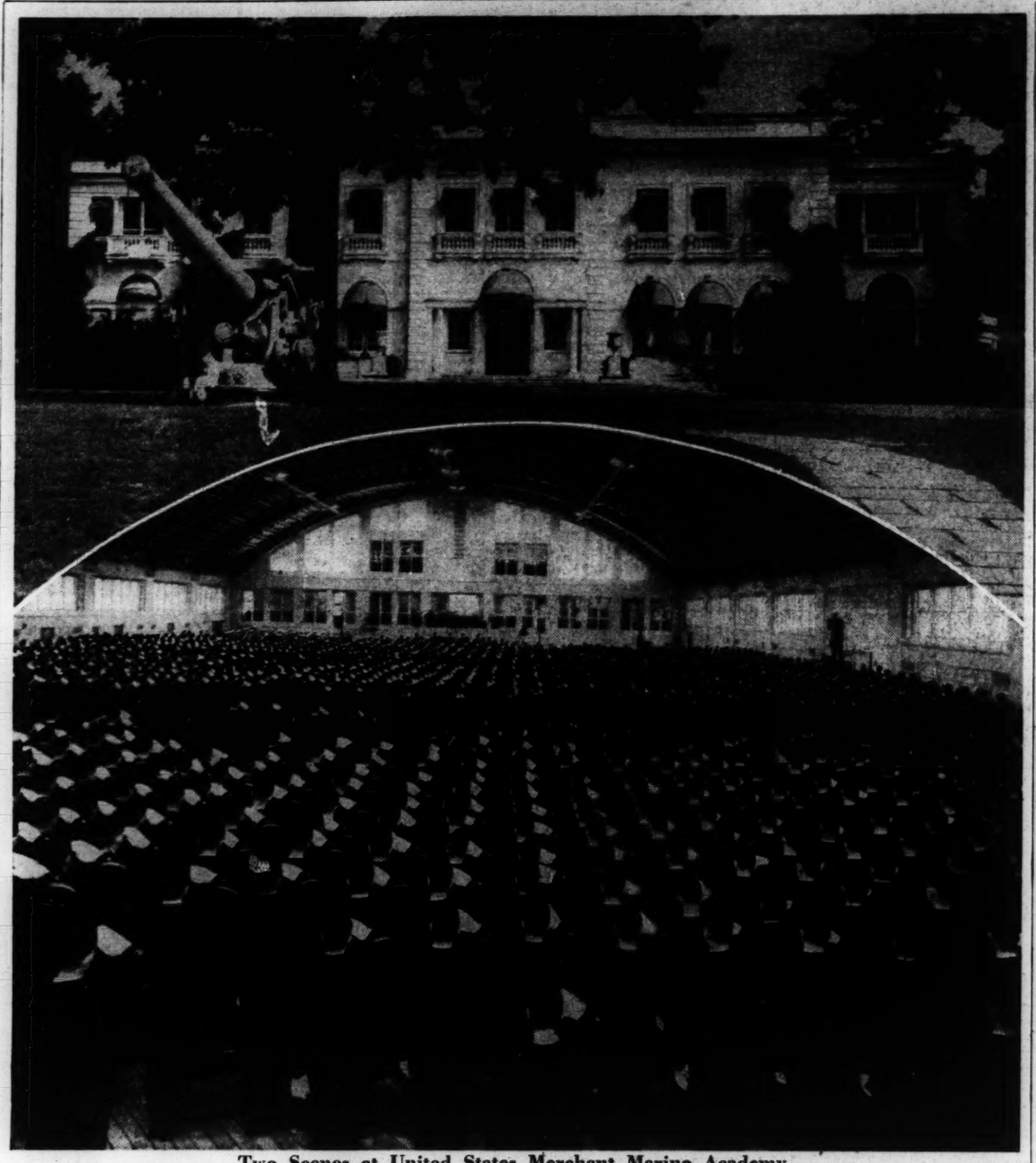
As of Sept. 1, 1943, approximately 7,700 Cadet-Midshipmen were in training in the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps. Nearly all of these will become officers during 1943 and 1944.

**Established in 1938**

The United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps was established by the Maritime Commission on March 15, 1938. Its function is to train unmarried male citizens of the United States between the ages of 17½ and 23 with a high school or college education, to become officers in the Merchant Marine, both in the deck and engine departments. In order that they may qualify for appointment, Cadets must be accepted for the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve and appointed as Midshipmen before they may receive appointment as Cadets. They are then designated as Cadet-Midshipmen and are given instruction in Naval Science as well as in all nautical subjects necessary to qualify them upon graduation to sit for licenses as Third Mates or Third Assistant Engineers in the Merchant Marine. Upon securing their licenses as Merchant Marine officers, they are eligible for appointment as Ensigns in the Naval Reserve.

Prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor the course of training covered a period of three years. During the war, because of the need for merchant Marine officers to man the new ships, the course has necessarily been reduced to 18 months. The first three months are spent ashore at one of the basic schools, the next six months on active merchant vessels, and the final nine months at the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, L. I., N. Y., for advanced training. After the war, the course will be extended to four years, consisting of one year at basic school, one year afloat, and two years at the Academy.

President Roosevelt's message was read by S. Duvall Schell, Executive Officer of the War Shipping Administration and Executive Director of the United States Maritime Commission, who also read the message from Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N. Retired. This was followed by an address by Capt. Edward Macauley, U. S. N. Retired, Deputy Administrator of the War Shipping Administration and member of the United States Maritime Commission. Capt. J. Jarvey Tomb, U. S. N. Retired, Superintendent of the Academy, accepted the institution.



**Two Scenes at United States Merchant Marine Academy**

**Upper: View of Wiley Hall, United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y. This is the Administration Building, named in honor of the former Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and "father" of the Merchant Marine Cadet Corps. Lower: An impressive scene in O'Hara Hall as 2,500 Cadet-Midshipmen stand at attention during recent ceremonies.**

## Book Says Germans Feel Defeat; Action Frustrated by Gestapo

**LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Radio France of Algiers, quoting the German "freedom" station Atlantic, said that Hitler had reproached a conference of German marshals and generals for a "Stalingrad psychosis" which he said influenced their strategy.**

**This radiocast placed the scene of the conference as the headquarters of Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Mannstein.**

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 30 (AP)—The majority of Germans are certain the war has been lost, and opposition to the Hitler regime is strong among adherents of all former political parties, although concerted oppositional action continues to be extremely difficult because of the Gestapo's increased vigilance.

So says Arvid Fredborg, widely known Swedish newspaperman, who returned home recently after two years in Germany. Mr. Fredborg's book, "Behind the Steel Wall," published last week, covers the period since American newspaper correspondents left Germany, and presents a revealing picture of conditions inside the Reich.

Hitler, according to Mr. Fredborg, gives the impression of being a man conscious of the fact that his military and political end is near. During numerous nervous breakdowns, Hitler's political power has been in the hands of Gestapo chieftain Heinrich Himmler and Deputy Führer Martin Bormann, and the military control in the hands of other party men.

**Hitler May Not Know**

The Swedish journalist believes it is doubtful whether Hitler during periods when he has been in full health has been told the whole truth about Germany's situation.

Contrary to some impressions abroad, Hitler, it appears, still fancies himself as one of the greatest military leaders in history. Most German generals concede that he has a genius for outlining grandiose plans of attack, but are greatly irritated by his concern with details.

A widely circulated story about his military leadership describes a conversation between Field Marshal Fedor von Bock and Dr. Wilhelm Fürtwangler, the famous conductor. Dr. Fürtwangler asked Marshal von Bock, former High Command chief, "Why were you dismissed?" "My dear Fürtwangler," Marshal von Bock replied, "If the Führer had been able to play a harmonica, you, too, would have been dismissed."

Mr. Fredborg says that behind the scenes one leader struggles against another in the highest Nazi circles, but that they keep together because they know the terrible fate that awaits them if the Nazi clique of Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler, Göring, Bormann and others is unable to keep a united control over the Reich.

Reichsmarshal Herman Göring and Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels are old enemies, but they combine their forces against Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Herr von Ribbentrop, on the other hand, has an ally in Himmler, but von Ribbentrop and Himmler, at the same time, compete their hardest in the field of Quisling administrative policy. After the war, Mr. Fredborg says, the world may be surprised to learn that some high-ranking Nazis had worked for years for the British.

He declares German opposition against the Nazis consists roughly of four classes:

The Monarchists are very strong, but are handicapped because they are without a pretender, since the Hohenzollerns no longer are taken seriously.

The Liberals comprise mainly important sections of the middle class in cities and a great many intellectuals.

The Social Democrats form a strong group among the workers, but the Nazis have been able to cripple them more than other groups.

The fourth and perhaps the most powerful opposition element is the Communist faction. The Communists have adapted themselves to the political forms of the Reich, and have carried on an intensive propoganda which is camouflaged as factual criticism of the Nazi system.

The opposition avails itself of every means. Propaganda disseminated by underground radio stations is especially important.

One of the greatest questions is what to do with the Nazis after the war. The opposition has learned how to divide the sheep from the goats. One leader said they were going to give everyone a questionnaire with these words: "Were you in a concentration camp? If not, why not?"

Mr. Fredborg says Austrian opposition is directed both against Naziism and against Germany. At least 75 per cent of the Austrians, it is claimed, do not regard themselves as Germans. Most of the Austrians are believed to be monarchists. Austrian public opinion is now said to be more favorable to the Archduke Otto than formerly, mainly as a result of his radiocasts.

The question of the United States strikes a highly sensitive note among the Germans, most of whom sympathize with this democratic nation mainly because it has become the home of millions of German immigrants, "Behind the Steel Wall" points out. They also remember the American share in the last war.

The Nazi propaganda line has, of course, been to belittle American prowess as much as possible. Very often, however, the line has been short-circuited. Last autumn, according to Mr. Fredborg, the Nazi press chief, Dr. Guido Schmidt, invited to his press conference Dr. Hans Thomsen, former chargé d'affaires at Washington and now Minister to Stockholm. To the surprise of everyone, Dr. Thomsen blandly repudiated the dark picture Dr. Schmidt had painted of America.

**3,500,000 Casualties**

Mr. Fredborg estimates that Germany has suffered more than 3,500,000 war casualties. A reserve of 3,000 airplanes is said to be ready for use when needed. Although total mobilization has necessarily admitted substandard manpower, and although the Reich is having difficulties with oil, gasoline and important raw materials, Mr. Fredborg warns against underestimating Germany's remaining power.

On the other hand, many circles in Germany now apparently believe that a separate peace with Russia is Germany's only hope. As early as last October, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels invited the foremost German editors to a conference at which he said there was to be no more talk about victory, as "only a thin veil now separates us from the abyss."

### German Papers See Only Trouble Ahead

*Recorded by CBS*

As anxiety over the military situation grows in Germany, the Völkischer Beobachter writes that "the past years have not brought us any closer to victory, but we should not interpret the growing importance of the Nazi Party as a sign of insecurity or anxiety," the British Radio reported.

Another paper declares that "never before has Germany been in an equally difficult situation as today, and never before have so many forces been mobilized against one country," continued the radiocast.

An Austrian paper states that a German worker was sentenced to five years of forced labor for remarking that Germany caused the war and that the Reich will lose the war in the coming three months.

## War Speeds Television Growth

**By Howard W. Blakeslee**

*Associated Press Natural Science Editor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The demands of war have so speeded the development of electronics that television promises to be the first big new postwar industry, and is counted upon to cushion the change from war to peace jobs.

Nine prewar television stations are carrying on for the duration with shortened programs. The Federal Communications Commission has on file applications for 17 new stations. There are, built or applied for, 13 portable transmitters, the eyes by which television moves about.

War's aid is indirect, but tremendous. There are in mass production tubes which recently were only dreams to television experimenters. War has cut the cost of some tubes from nearly $100 each to less than $10. True, these are not television tubes, but their principles can be adapted.

War has trained large forces of workmen, thousands of engineers, and built numerous industrial establishments qualified to switch to television manufacture.

Television engineers talk of $50 sets, limited to small-size images, but think the public will want something better.

**Two Sets In One**

Many persons are asking: "Shall I have to scrap my present radio set for television?" The answer is no. But radio will sell two sets in one, sound and television, and perhaps three in one, with frequency-modulation.

The fact that television reception is limited to about 45 miles from a station is a problem. The only present way of overcoming that is by networks, and the speed with which these networks spread will depend on the quality of television. Recent technical improvements alone are estimated at 75 to 100 per cent over prewar standards.

Some of the instruments are startling. One brings a sevenfold increase in pickup sensitivity—that is, in seeking a scene.

**Electronic Eye**

It is a fact that on a rainy afternoon of late November, the last quarter of a football game could be televised with no illumination other than the twilight. The person looking at the game on a television screen could see its details better than the spectator in the stands. The advantage of the new electronic eye is about equal to giving the spectator a pair of field glasses.

The tube which gives this sevenfold greater sensitivity is Radio Corporation of America's orthicon. This instrument is the electronic eye.

Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin of R. C. A. perfected the first electronic eye and named it the iconoscope. The orthicon is an improved iconoscope. The mechanical retina stores voltages, one in each bit of silver, each voltage proportional to the light or shade of the image focused at that particular point on the plate. A pinpoint beam of electrons brushes across the plate, pushing out the tiny voltages from the bits of silver sending them in succession into a transmitting circuit.

The electron beam moves across the plate, counting to and fro, 30,000 times a second, a line at a time, to accomplish one clearing of the bits of silver. In doing this, it releases about 6,000,000 little voltages, each one a bit of the scene on the sensitive plate.

At the receiving end, these voltages are given again to a pinpoint stream of electrons, which draws them across the screen, one line at a time, 525 lines in all, to reproduce the original scene. The screen is fluorescent and on it the electron beam appears as a point of light.

The beam goes so fast that the point is never seen, only the complete picture which is traced in full 30 times each second.

**Larger Screens Needed**

Good television requires larger screens, 18 by 24 inches for homes and 15 to 20 feet in diameter for the theater. That means for theater use projecting the small, fluorescent picture through a lens. The fluorescent light is weak for this.

Overcoming the handicap of not enough light for the best projection, brought another seemingly impossible feat and another new instrument for postwar television. To get this, television turned to astronomy for aid.

Working for R. C. A. was D. O. Landis, who knew about a new type of telescope, set up in advance on Mt. Palomar, California, as an aid to the 200-inch world's greatest telescope.

It uses a special mirror to photograph stars. It is like using the whole interior of a teacup as a mirror.

Mr. Landis thought that cup-shape mirror would be good for projecting the fluorescent television image. Working with R. C. A. optical experts and mathematicians, under supervision of Dr. I. G. Maloff, the natural scientists computed and made a queer lens that takes the rays reflected from the tea cup, straightens them out and focuses them.

***Colorful Possibilities***

*Television in color is one of the possibilities that have been developing quietly behind the curtain of war. Another possibility is synchronization, whereby two scenes at points distant from each other may be viewed at the same time.*

*Other results of wartime research that have spurred television years ahead of its normal rate of development are told in three articles by Howard W. Blakeslee, Associated Press Natural Science Editor. The first article follows.*

## Michigan Man Hews to the Line, Lets Chips Fall Where They May

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 30 (AP)—Paul Bunyan, the mythical giant of the northwoods whose prodigious feats defy competition, probably would be quick to put the okay on Vern Streeter, Raco, Mich., lumberman.

Mr. Streeter doesn't bowl over the big trees in a manner approaching the finesse of the legendary Paul, but he can, and does, chop down 50 trees a day, strips them and produces 300 or more sticks of pulpwood.

Recently, working 10 hours, Mr. Streeter cut five cords of pulpwood—a cord consisting of 60 to 70 sticks measuring about eight inches in diameter—and finished with 309 sticks.

His employer, Ernie Priest, believes the 309 sticks is a record, and he has issued a challenge, in behalf of Mr. Streeter, to match him against wood cutters in the Lake States. He said the workers could be not only from pulpwood camps but those engaged in production of logs, veneer, lumber and other types of forest products.

Most of the pulpwood cutters, who are paid by piece work, are speedy. Many cutters in this section have been working at the trade since they were big enough to swing an ax.

## Raising the Colors

**Flag-Raising Ceremony at Merchant Marine Academy**

**Impressive color-raising ceremony at the United States Merchant Marine Academy. Here 2,500 Cadet-Midshipmen are trained to become ships' officers aboard United States Merchant Marine vessels.**

## American Cub Plane Grows To Fighter 'Bear' of RAF

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Britain's newest "secret weapon," which has been causing a minor flurry in London, is a plane almost exactly the same as the Cub in which American sportsmen have been aerial joy-riding for years, it was disclosed today.

The plane—known as the Taylorcraft Auster-3—has been used by the British with no attempt at secrecy since the beginning of the war, and is similar to the United States Army Air Force's standard Grasshopper observation plane—with the same job to do.

The story of how the innocuous 100-mile-an-hour unarmed, two-seater cabin "taxi" monoplane, used for observation and freight carrying, became magnified in a secret-weapon-conscious capital into a sensational new gadget is this:

A reporter for Aeroplane magazine spent a day at an Auster base and wrote a technical description of the plane, menitoning a new edition with a 130-horsepower motor in place of the former 90-horsepower type that saw service with the British Expeditionary Force in France and in the Tunisian campaign, buzzing around slowly among the hills out of reach of fast enemy planes, spotting artillery emplacements which high-speed ships breezed by too fast to see.

Aeroplane's account of the plane was on the news stands for a week when a London newspaper picked up the story, described the added 40 horsepower and the plane's function—standard technique in the war—as a startling innovation, and said that the plane's newest stunt was to draw the enemy's fire.

Actually, like all light planes, it endeavors to stay as far away from enemy fire as possible. Both the British Army and the United States Army Air Force have found the little planes—despite their lack of armor—surprisingly successful in accomplishing their missions without being hit. Germany and most other nations have similar types of planes.

## Bill 'Out of Vexation' Would Change New Pennies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Senator C. Douglas Buck (R) of Delaware is fed up with "bad pennies" with which, he reports, the nation has been shortchanging itself.

Announcing he was prompted by personal vexation, he introduced a bill which would withdraw the new one-cent piece with the zinc coating and require coinage hereafter of pennies colored, shaped and designed to be readily distinguishable from dimes.

*Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts*

# For Young People

*Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies*

*A Thursday Page*

## Ching-pao Keeps Faith With China

### Courage Walks With Danger—1

By Marian King
Author of "Elizabeth: the Tudor Princess," etc.
In collaboration with Fay Gaer

This is the tale of a real boy in the war-torn land of China. It is based on facts checked and authenticated by the Chinese Embassy in Washington.

The narrow, steep-stepped streets of Chungking were filled with soft shuffling sounds of hurrying sandaled feet. There was no time for loitering on the rocky peninsula of China's capital these days. Every minute counted.

To Jack Donaldson and LeRoy Fletcher, in their little Press Hostel high in the cliffs overlooking the Yangtse River, more weeks than they could account for had slipped by as they tried patiently to arrange an interview with one of China's most distinguished Generals.

Just as they were about to give up the telephone in the Press Hostel sounded lightly. Quickly LeRoy reached for the receiver. A distant voice told him that the General would pass through Chungking that evening. Excitedly the reporters slipped into their coats and dashed out.

Half way to the field, the moan of air raid sirens burst over the city. The clanging of bells came from all directions. Immediately merchants and peddlers began to gather up their wares. Two red balls hoisted to tall poles indicated that the raid was imminent.

Suddenly, at the sound of approaching bombers in formation, Jack and LeRoy dashed down into the nearest unfinished shelter. Wet uneven steps led down into a deep cold cave, its rough stone walls exuding mould and moisture.

As they became accustomed to the darkness, they were suddenly aware of four eyes watching them. Jack quickly leveled his flashlight. At the far end of the dugout, the light flooded the crouching figure of a sunken-cheeked lad in faded blue cotton coat hanging loosely from his thin shoulders. Frayed trouserse reached to worn-out sandaled feet. In one hand the boy clutched the strings which fastened his bedding roll. With the other he clasped the hand of a tiny thin girl whose coat, trousers and straw sandals were as shabby as his. She hugged a pair of tattered cloth shoes.

"What's your name?" Jack's voice was friendly.

"Ching-pao," the lad replied proudly. He stepped forward, still firmly clasping the little girl's hand and his bundle.

"He is called Precious Gold," Jack interpreted to his companion. Again he faced the boy, "Who is this with you?"

The boy's brown face wrinkled into smiles, "My sister, Yin-pao!"

**A Staunch Pair**

"Yin-pao, Precious Silver! Ching-pao, Precious Gold! What magnificent names!" Jack's eyes danced with sudden excitement. The dark hollow eyes of the boy were calmly centered on the American reporters—the girl's eyes seemed fixed on empty space. "How old are you, Precious Silver?" Jack asked her gently.

Before she could answer, another detonation shook the ground. They were showered heavily by powdered rock, but Ching-pao and Yin-pao showed no fear.

After a heavy silence, the boy answered the question for his sister. "She is five years old. And I—" He threw back bony shoulders proudly, "I am twelve!"

The oldness of China was in his pinched face, his calm voice, his gestures, his pride. It was the oldness of maturity and understanding and of self-sufficiency.

"Where did you come from?" Jack watched Ching-pao clutching the strings of his bedding roll.

Slowly he replied, "We came from Nanchang."

Jack whistled. "How did you ever come that distance and where are—?"

"Listen! Listen! Hear it? It's the all clear!" LeRoy yelled to be heard above the din of the siren's welcome tones. "Come on, Jack!" he urged, "Perhaps the General is still here! Come on!" He tugged insistently at his companion's sleeve, "Come on!"

Jack looked at the wan faces of the children. "They look half-starved—they must be looked after," he said softly, barely above a whisper. "You go and find out whether we can still reach the General," he directed. "Let me know at the Chung-hua Restaurant." He nodded toward the boy and girl, "They must be fed—."

LeRoy disappeared at the entrance to the cave.

**Fleeing the Dwarfs**

At the Chung-hua Restaurant, over bowls of steaming rice, Jack questioned the boy. At first the lad was reluctant but as the food warmed his thin body he responded more willingly.

Gradually Jack learned what had happened to these children. Early one morning Ching-pao had been aroused by a shaking. "It's the aitse—the dwarfs!" Father's words struck deep. Half dazed, the boy jumped down from the boards on trestles which served as his bed, slipped into sandals, then dashed across the room. For a long time they had dreaded an invasion of dwarfs and devils—the Japanese. Now the alarm of their coming sounded.

Quickly Ching-pao gathered warm clothing for his father and himself, dropping the garments into his cotton padded quilt. As he tied the bundle he glimpsed his mother with Yin-pao already strapped to her back. She, too, was collecting wearing apparel. His father packed rice into large baskets, one at each end of a bamboo pole. Balancing this over his shoulder, Farmer Chang stepped into the open to join throngs of hurrying villagers, and over his shoulder he commanded his family: "Follow me closely!"

It was a long journey. Sometimes they were taken across a river by a junk or traveled up a narrow stream on a sampan; sometimes they were given space on a barge; but usually they kept to the narrow road on foot.

**Victims of War**

Then one day Mother could go no farther. Villagers tried to help, Farmer Chang sat near her; Ching-pao cared for his sister. After some days, their father told them that they would not see their mother again. Soon after that, Farmer Chang put Yin-pao in one of the baskets at the end of the bamboo pole, cautiously balancing it. The three took to the road again.

Father and son walked silently for many miles. Soothed by the gentle swaying of the basket, Yin-pao slept. Farmer Chang broke the long silence as they stopped to rest. "We must go on to Chungking!" he said in a steady voice, waving to the West. "There, the Great Lady of the Generalissimo has a home for boys and girls without mothers, like you and sister. When you are safe," his voice faded to a whisper, "I will join the fighting forces. I, too, will fight for my country." He opened his coat to reach for a small bag. From it he took two silver coins, wrapped them in a cloth, and handed the money to the boy. "Guard them carefully—some day you may need them."

"And Ching-pao, listen," Father's voice was a command, "if anything happens to me—if you should lose sight of me, remember, think of your sister first. Keep her always with you. Never let her out of your sight. See that she gets to Chungking. No matter how hard the road may be—take it! It is your duty to take care of your sister," he finished.

**Left Alone**

Several mornings later, on the outskirts of a small village, Farmer Chang left Yin-pao with the boy while he went in search of rice. Hardly had the farmer's thin figure disappeared, when Ching-pao heard a buzzing sound overhead. Dwarf planes blackened the sky. Ching-pao pulled his sister to the ground, covered her quickly with the bedding rolls, then he dropped beside her. He could hear terrific explosions, felt the earth tremble. Then all was quiet again except the murmur of fleeing planes.

Patiently the boy waited for his father to return, but his patience turned into uneasiness when his father did not appear. Ching-pao led his sister toward the village. He looked into shops; he stepped into openings; he asked at the inn; he inquired of people passing by. There was no word of his father. In a heavily damaged section, he learned that a bomb had taken their father from them.

"Take care of your sister! Take care of her—take her to that great home!" Father's words rang in the boy's ears. "No matter how hard the road, take her to Chungking!"

Ching-pao slipped a hand into his blouse to make sure the coins were safe. Carrying his bedding roll, he gripped the tiny fingers of his small charge and headed West.

After many days a foot-sore Ching-pao stood on the outskirts of Chungking.

**A Young Guerrilla**

Jack stared at the lad. Aghast at the calmness of the boy, the man managed to gulp, "What do you plan to do now?"

"I shall find the home of the Great Lady," Ching-pao smiled at the sleeping head on the table, "and leave my sister there. Then," with dignity, "I shall join the army!"

"You are too young for that!" Jack protested.

"Then I shall join the guerrilla fighters! Father told me of them. There are many, many things I can do for them. I can blow a bugle! I can carry messages! I can learn to do anything—anything—!" his voice faded.

"Why didn't you leave your sister in some village and join the guerrillas then?"

The boy looked at Jack gravely and remained silent for a few moments. Then the words came slowly, in patient explanation. "She is my sister, I had to make sure she would be safe first. Father told me: to know what is right and not to do it, that is cowardice."

Yin-pao rubbed her eyes and clung to her brother who was offering profuse thanks for the food they received.

Jack rose to his feet. "Good luck to you, Ching-pao and Yin-pao!"

Precious Silver barely moved her lips in a shy smile. But Precious Gold responded firmly, "Kai! Kai!" (Victory! Victory!)

(Watch for a story of a Lithuanian boy's service to his country next Thursday.)

Through courtesy of Andover Art Studio, Andover, Mass.

**On a sunny afternoon—a painting by Frances Dalton**

## INDIAN SIGN TALK by KANGI NUPA

Sign talk was the Indians' answer to the language barrier. When travelers first explored North America, they found a land inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians, most of whom spoke different languages. Sometimes neighboring tribes spoke entirely different languages. It has been said that in no other part of the world have so few individuals spoken so many tongues. There are about 65 languages known to have been used by the Indians, and many dialects of these. Some of these languages differed from each other as much as Chinese and English, while others resembled each other, as do French, Italian and Spanish.

But some form of communication was necessary for the tribes to trade, barter and visit with one another. For the tribes were not always at war, and there was a certain amount of continual interchange among them. That was how the sign language gradually developed, enabling tribes who spoke different tongues to trade, barter and visit without a word being spoken. The sign language was much easier to learn than the Indian dialects, so when French and Indian traders began to mix with the Indians, they soon mastered the signs and were readily able to talk back and forth with the native tribes.

This sign language grew from a number of perfectly reasonable ideas and sources. Many of the signs are easy to remember because they are natural gestures that we use more often than we realize. Others need explanation, but they also are quite logical, when understood.

The Indians did not need a very large vocabulary; 200 signs were enough to get along with. These, used in various combinations, could give a good many meanings, and the experts could talk with signs almost as fast as they could vocally.

The sign language can be as useful to you as it was to the Indians. There are many occasions when a silent type of speech is most useful, as, for instance, when you want to enjoy a walk through the woods with a friend or two, without startling the wild creatures who live there. You and your friends can talk by means of the sign language when you are too far apart for the voice to travel, or when a strong wind interferes with hearing, provided you can see one another's hands.

Pictures and explanations of nearly 150 signs will be published in this series in 12 instalments. Study them carefully every week, and learn to use them as the Indians did. Get one or two friends to join you in learning the Indian Sign Language, so that you can talk together and become accustomed to the signs quickly through practice. You will be able to check each other's mistakes, too.

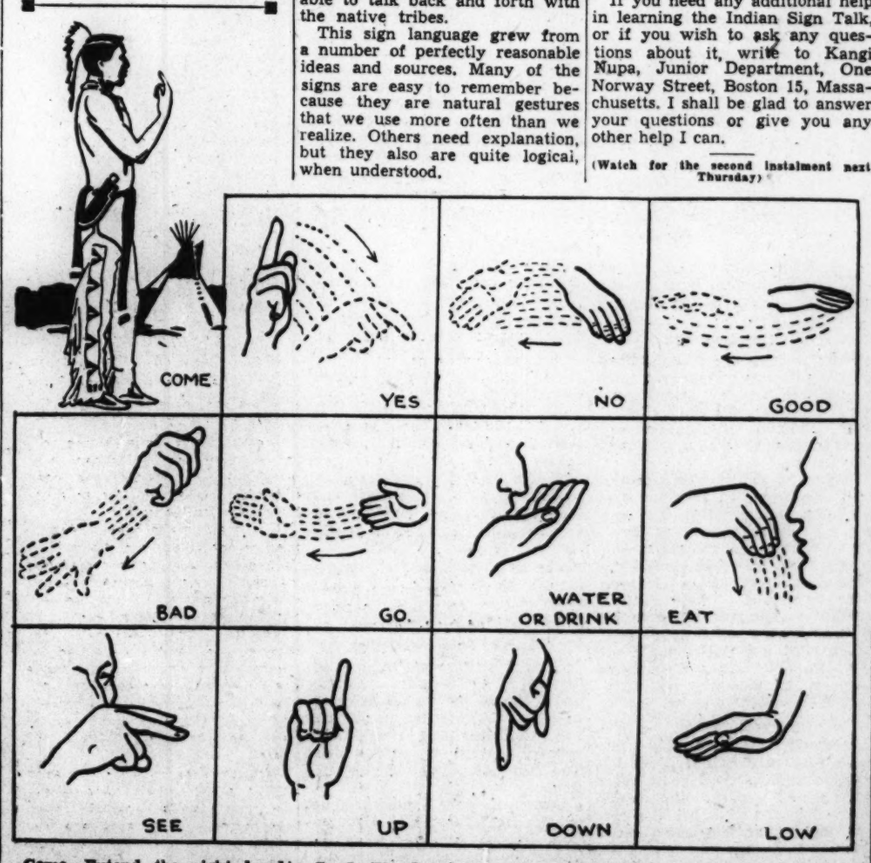
If you need any additional help in learning the Indian Sign Talk, or if you wish to ask any questions about it, write to Kangi Nupa, Junior Department, One Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. I shall be glad to answer your questions or give you any other help I can.

(Watch for the second instalment next Thursday)

### The Arapahoe Indians

The Indian at the top left of the picture below belongs to the Arapahoe tribe. Note his dress and headgear and his dwelling in the background; they are typical of his tribe.

The Arapahoes were a typical tribe of the middle plains region, living in what is now Eastern Colorado and Western Nebraska. Their most important source of food was the buffalo which also furnished robes and skins for clothing and tepee covers. They were fine riders and had many horses.




**Come**—Extend the right hand with the first finger up, and pull the hand towards face.

**Yes** — With the first finger pointed up, at the height of the shoulder, move the hand downward from the wrist and close the first finger over the thumb—nodding the hand, instead of the head.

**No**—The extended right hand, palm down with finger pointing towards the left, is swung to the right and front. At the same time turn the palm upward—shaking the hand, instead of the head.

**Good**—The flat right hand, palm down with fingers pointing to the left, is swung out front and to the right, as a sign that good comes from the heart.

**Bad**—The right hand, clenched, is thrown out and down to the right and at the same time open the hand. This signifies "throwing away."

**Go**—The right hand, flattened, is held in front of the body with the back, to the right and pointing front and downwards. Move hand forwards and up slightly.

**Water or drink**—From a cup with the right hand, as though drinking.

**Eat**—Pass tips of fingers downwards, past mouth several times. Sometimes both hands are used.

**See**—With two fingers at eye level, point in proper direction.

**Up**—With first finger of either hand, point up.

**Down**—With first finger of either hand, point down.

**Low**—The flat right hand is held towards the ground at the height desired.

## Servicemen Send Thousands To N. Y. Store for Christmas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Letters are being received from men and women in the armed services in all parts of the world asking that Christmas and other gifts be selected, gift wrapped and sent to parents, sons, daughters, sisters, brothers and other relatives in this country, and these requests are being filled, R. H. Macy & Co. reported here today.

The service men and women have asked that the store select and send such things as a "rocking chair for mother," engagement rings for girls, gifts for babies that have not yet arrived and toys for birthday or holiday celebrations. The store's personal shopping service carries on this war-boomed trade.

One such written request attracted widespread public interest here recently. It was from Chaplain E. P. Wuebbens, of the battleship North Carolina. Enclosed was a check for $2,404.25 and a request that Macy and Co. select Christmas gifts valued at about $3 for each of the 79 children listed as relatives of the men on the ship.

It was specified in the letter that the $2,404.25 should be spent as follows: $2,187 for the 729 Christmas gifts; $182.25 for mailing costs and $35 for gift cards. The letter asked that cards be inscribed "Merry Christmas from your Dad and his shipmates in the U. S. S. North Carolina" for those directed to sons and daughters, and "Merry Christmas from your brother and his shipmates in the U. S. S. North Carolina" for those sent to brothers and sisters. All gifts are to be marked: "Do not open before Christmas."

"When the order is filled, we request that you send the Commanding Officer of this vessel an itemized statement," the letter continued. "By that we do not mean that you tell us what you selected for each child. The children will tell us that in due time and in their own inimitable manner. What we want is a general breakdown showing how much was spent for how many dolls, for dresses, books, footballs and whatever other selections you may be able to make. If you do not spend quite all the money, please send the balance to the Navy Relief Society.

"We realize we are asking a great deal, but your firm gave this ship such splendid service a few years ago that we have all confidence that you can and will deliver again. You will be adding greatly to the happiness of our children and to our own Christmas joy out here in one of the war zones. Incidentally, we hope that a bit of that joy will reflect on you and your staff of workers."

A spokesman for Macy's said the order was "in the process of being filled" and would be completely taken care of well ahead of the Christmas season.

## Sweden Told to Plan Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The Swedish Government has been urged in an appeal signed by 68 clubs and unions in Sweden, as well as by representatives of the "Association Norden" and the Committee for Joint Scandinavian Relief, to plan immediately for postwar relief work in Scandinavia. The action is reported by the Swedish-American News Service.

Among signatories to the appeal are Torsten Nothin, Governor of Stockholm; Anders Örne, Director General of the Swedish Post Office, and August Lindberg, Chairman of the Swedish Labor Federation.

Pointing out that the Swedish Government is unable to participate in relief work during the war, the proposal asks that "a well-planned line of action by the State be ready immediately the war stops. The Riksdag must make all the necessary appropriations to help the Norwegian and the Finnish—and also probably the Danish—people with food, clothing, and housing.

"Industry in these countries must be supplied with machines and raw materials; farmers must be given tools and fertilizers, and fishermen provided with boats and nets. Voluntary contributions are insufficient, but must continue.

"During the period of transition, Sweden must give proof of her desire for co-operation in the future," the appeal concludes.

## Two Governors Call for Return Of Government to the People

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois said recently, Government "must withdraw from regulation of our economic system in the postwar world," while Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio called for the "recapture of the spirit of private enterprise."

The Republican Governors addressed a banquet of the Supreme Council, 33d Degree Masons, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. Governor Brecker is a member of the Council, and Governor Green will receive the 33d Degree tonight.

Governor Green declared in his prepared address that Government "must return to the States and other local governmental units the rights and powers which were usurped—before the beginning of the present war as well as since."

"The main issue in America today is no longer the time-worn one between what we call the 'Liberal' and 'Conservative' points of view," he aded. "Today the issue is between centralization, totalitarianism, state socialism—call it what you will—and free representative American government in which the will of the people is law under their Constitution."

Governor Bricker asserted that "too many people have taken the attitude that government can solve every problem."

"Our Government can only reflect the aims, attitudes, and good judgment, ultimately, of the great bulk of its citizenship," he said. "The development of that attitude is the responsibility of churches, homes, local communities, lodges and societies of every sort. Through them people meet, discuss problems, help others, develop character which ultimately determines the character and the course of our national life."

## Wage Hour Violators Are Sent to Prison

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 (AP)—Harry and Isadore Dasher, co-owners of the D. and D. Shirt Company of Northampton, Pa., were sentenced to six and three months in prison, respectively, by U. S. District Judge Harry E. Kalodner on charges of violating the Wage-Hour Act.

The Wage-Hour Division said they were the first employers ever jailed under the law. Nathan Dasher, another brother and co-owner, also was sentenced to six months but sentence was suspended on condition that he pay $35,000 in back wages and a $15,500 fine. Isadore Dasher also was fined $6,200.

The Dashers, who employ 400 on war contracts, pleaded guilty to charges of falsifying records, failure to pay minimum wages, failure to pay overtime wages and shipping in interstate commerce goods manufactured in violation of the Act.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# Move to Purge U. S. Pay Rolls Of Draft Dodgers Gains Speed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Tentative approval by the War Department gave new impetus today to a move to purge government pay rolls of non-fathers as a substitute for the apparently doomed Wheeler bill to postpone the drafting of parents.

While Selective Service prepared to start calling up family heads tomorrow, Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Sheridan Downey (D) of California renewed their protest on the third day of debate.

Senator Wheeler's bill would postpone inductions of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers until Jan. 1.

A "unofficial" conference between Senators and Representatives of the general staff last night paved the way for a possible administration agreement under which:

1. Able-bodied, draft-age non-fathers would be denied government employment except where their services are indispensable.

2. Desk duty in Washington would be barred to commission holding Army and Navy draft-age non-fathers capable of combat service, unless they are indispensable in present assignments.

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina told a reporter the military officials had no objection at all to the first section, nor to the principle of the second.

The officials—two generals and a major—promised to send Senator Bailey and Senator Bennett Champ Clark, (D) of Missouri, co-sponsor of the plan "their suggestion for a revision of the section dealing with commissioned officers," Senator Bailey said.

It was understood they wanted to knock out as "too rigid" a provision limiting to 30 days the Washington assignments of young non-fathers.

Earlier majority leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky told reporters he would not commit himself on the Bailey-Clark proposal, but added that the number of men it would produce for the armed forces would be "surprisingly small."

He cited War Department figures showing that its 36,000 civilian draft-age employees in Washington included 27,000 women, and that the men included fathers and physically handicapped. Of 364 civilian employees deferred for occupational reasons, he added, 202 are engineers.

Senator Bailey contended the people "are entitled to assurance that the Government is not a haven for draft dodgers."

Senator Downey assailed the Army High Command for what he called its failure to bring Germany "to dust and to defeat months ago" by bombing, and for what he termed its emphasis on increasing a land army "already too large."

"If they longer delay to force the surrender of Germany by the full use of our bombers," Senator Downey declared, "then the day will not be long delayed when the voice of America will be raised in horror and indictment, proclaiming the waste and sacrifice inherent in the strategy of our High Command."

Senator Downey poured out his wrath upon "ancient concepts of strategy" which he said failed to recognize that more than 95 per cent of the injury inflicted thus far upon the enemy was due to bombers and fighters while only 30 per cent of the nation's military power had been concentrated upon aircraft."

# Stimson Says Marshall Shift Would Be Where Most Needed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that any new assignment given Gen. George C. Marshall would be with the idea of putting him where he could do the most good.

Asked at a new conference if he had anything to say on the subject, Secretary Stimson replied by reading a formal statement:

"I am in a position to say with absolute confidence that whatever duties General Marshall may hereafter be called upon to perform will be decided by the President in a spirit of entire confidence in General Marshall and with the sole purpose of placing this supremely able officer of the United States Army in the position where he can render the best service toward a successful conclusion of this war.

"Furthermore, the attitude of President Roosevelt toward the Chief-of-Staff is entirely consistent and in keeping with his attitude in other respects toward all of his military advisers in the Army.

"I am in a position to know and to say, as I do say, that any suggestion that the President has sought to influence the appointments or assignments of officers in the Army with any political, personal or other motive than the successful winning of the war is completely untrue. It is more than that. It is a piece of folly aimed at discrediting the American conduct of the war during a most critical period of its course."

General Marshall, now Chief of Staff, has been reported the likely choice for global commander of all American and British forces.

# Flier 'Herds' Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—A Navy flier and his radio man captured 150 Italian soldiers and herded them to American lines without leaving their plane during the Sicilian invasion, the Navy reported.

The airmen were Lieut. (jg) Paul E. Coughlin, Edina, Mo., and Radioman Richard Shafer, Albany, Ore., who directed the prisoners' march by firing at their heels.

Lieutenant Coughlin told his commanding officer:

"I circled past some of our soldiers, a forward patrol, on the beach at the foot of a cliff.

"They waved and pointed at the hill, which they were evidently having trouble gaining. I began to strafe this position and after about four runs of fixed and free gunfire, white flags and Italians began appearing. I flew low and motioned for them to go in the general direction of our troops; their movement was hurried and guided by the very accurate fire of the radioman.

"We rode herd on them. When one would start to stray or they would start spreading, shots were placed close to the stragglers. This worked very well and they gathered forces as they went forward, resulting in what appeared to be about 150 by the time they reached the (American) soldiers on the beach.

As the group reached the crest of the hill, I noticed a burst of antiaircraft fire on my starboard beam. Looking quickly around the sky, I saw two enemy fighters (German Messerchmitts 109s) closing on my tail. I put the plane into a steep dive. Five-inch shells from my cruiser began breaking between me and the enemy fighters, forcing them to turn away.

"As the planes disappeared, I went back to find my prisoners gone, but a few shots and a little strafing of the buildings and vicinity soon rounded up most of them again."

# 'Canned Music' Ban May End

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Joseph E. Padway, counsel for the American Federation of Musicians, told a National War Labor Board panel the union had drawn up a contract it hoped might end its 13-months-old ban on "canned music" for broadcast purposes.

"Union officials," said Mr. Padway, "together with several officers of Decca Records, Inc., and its subsidiary, World Broadcasting System, Inc., worked all night and a contract has been put into final form and as far as the Federation is concerned is satisfactory to us."

Mr. Padway said officials of Decca and World Broadcasting were giving the proposed contract further study and, if accepted by them, its terms would be made applicable to other companies in the industry. He gave no indication as to terms.

Mr. Padway announced the contract proposal at a NWLB hearing to determine whether the A. F. M., headed by James C. Petrillo, should be ordered to lift its ban on transcriptions. Such an order has been requested by the six major transcription companies.

# Waves Will Not Brave the Waves For Overseas Duty With the Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Three trimly clad Waves yesterday heard the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, all men, vote solidly against allowing them to serve overseas.

"Do you approve of the action the Committee has just taken?" Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman, inquired of the girls, who were sitting in the spectators section.

"We were a little disappointed," one replied.

Senator Walsh told the young women they had been doing excellent work, but that there were very few billets suitable for the Navy's women reservists abroad, and that such posts could be filled with limited service men.

Through the Committee's decision, the stay-home provision stands for Coast Guard Spars and Women Marines, as well as Waves.

The Army's Wacs, Senator Walsh remarked, are in a different category since there are more large army installations abroad where they fit in.

The Committee's vote amended a House-approved bill which raises the rank of the commanding officer of the Waves from Lieutenant Commander to Captain; entitled Waves to the same benefits and allowances as Navy male personnel; and stipulates that female physicians and surgeons shall not be permitted to serve aboard ship but shall be restricted to shore duty in the Continental United States.

## Alaskan Medal Awards Include General Ignico

HEADQUARTERS OF ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, Sept. 30 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Jr.'s headquarters announced the award of seven Distinguished Flying Crosses and 12 Air Medals, including one to Brig. Gen. Robert V. Ignico, for combat duty in the western Aleutian area.

General Ignico, who topped the Air Medal list, is deputy commander of the 11th Air Force. He is from Lexington, Va. The citation noted meritorious achievement during flights in transports "without protection against possible enemy opposition."

# Harvard Team Is Ready For Edwards Game

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Not much attention has been given to Harvard football this fall. Its informal team has received little publicity in the newspapers and its actions in scrimmages with other colleges have been seen by only a handful of spectators.

A change is due this week end, however, when Coach Henry Lamar takes the Crimson down to Camp Edwards, where a crowd of 10,000 soldiers is expected to fill the bleachers to watch what will be the feature attraction of an afternoon of festivities. The grid game will high light a program which will also include a series of vaudeville acts and a review of the troops.

**Harvard Scouted**

The Harvards will probably enjoy most of the afternoon, although Lamar frankly doesn't know what to expect. His boys have been "scouted" by the soldiers' coach, Lieut. Clell Barton, who watched Crimson scrimmage Brown last Saturday. After that scrimmage, Barton offered Lamar any information he wanted on the Edwards team, knowing Henry had no way of knowing anything about the soldiers.

"I thought that was downright sporting of him," Lamar declared the other day, "but when he got through I almost wish he hadn't made the offer.

"What have you got for a backfield?" Henry began.

"Oh, I've got a good backfield," Barton replied. "I've got 12 good backs, and what's more all 12 of them pass. Better still, all my tailbacks are good left-handed passers too."

Henry swallowed, but continued.

"Well, how about your line?"

**Good Line Too**

"That's pretty good too," the lieutenant beamed. "I've got a center who stands six-four and weighs 240, and he won't take a back seat to anybody. I've got another boy who played pro ball, and another who played semi-pro, and they won't take any back talk from anyone. We're three deep in every position, and there is little letdown from one player to another."

Reeling by this time, but still game, the Harvard coach took one more chance.

"After seeing our scrimmage this afternoon, which one of our boys could make your team?"

"None of them," was the reply. "Your boy Donovan looks good at center, but we're better off there than any place, and your Lauterbach is fair, but he'd be third-string with us."

About this time Henry was all for trying to cancel the game.

**Another Matter**

Whether the soldiers are as good as their coach claims is, of course, another matter, but the main point is that they think they are and their soldier and publicity backers fully concur. Press releases from the Cape are full of such phrases as "Coach Barton has three well-drilled teams primed," and "a wealth of backfield material is present," and "the already strong backfield was reinforced," and "12 ball carriers are on hand," and "one Marius Peterson, 230, is one of the best tackles developed by the St. Mary's Gaels."

Lamar claims his boys are not discouraged, however, despite the fact they did not score against either Tufts or Brown in their scrimmage sessions. "It may be called informal football," he says, "but it's pretty formal with us. The boys are taking it seriously and I believe they will give a good account of themselves Saturday."

## Hein to Return To Grid Giants For 13th Season

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Mel Hein, the one-time Washington State Collegiate star and for the past dozen years the greatest center in the history of the National Professional Football League, has notified the New York Giants he is coming back for his 13th season in the league.

He announced his retirement at the end of last season to become Coach at Union College in up-State New York, but Union dropped football for the duration and Hein confessed to the Giant front office that he again felt the "itch" to try on his No. 7 jersey for just one more crack at the game.

Announcing his return, the Giants said their great pivot man will remain with Union, but will see action in the Giants opener against the Pittsburgh-Philadelphia Eagles Oct. 9.

Hein's 12-year record with the Giants comes close to being the league's "tops" in any position. Starting in his second year, he was named as the All-League center for eight campaigns. The Giants say he never made a bad pass from center in his 12 seasons. Defensively, he was the quarterbacking brains of the club, and in 12 years the Giants had to take time out for him just twice.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Crowd of 34,385 see Yankees take opening game of World Series from Cardinals, 7 to 4, at St. Louis. Red Ruffing of Yanks, pitches hitless ball for 7⅔ innings for new Series record and wins seventh World Series game for another new mark.

**Three Years Ago**

Del Baker, Fred Haney, and Frank Frisch sign new contracts as managers of Detroit Tigers, St. Louis Browns, and Pittsburgs Pirates, respectively.

## *Named on American League Team*

Associated Press

**Headliners From the Red Sox**

**Manager Joe Cronin, left, of the Red Sox has been named manager of the American League team which will oppose an outfit from the National League in a tour of the Pacific Theater after the World Series. With him are shown three of his Boston players who will be at his disposal—left to right, Second Baseman Bobby Doerr, Right Fielder Pete Fox, and Pitcher Tex Hughson.**

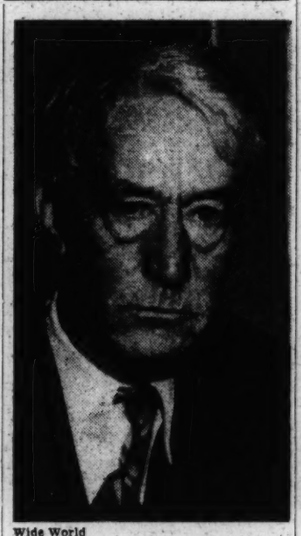
## *In the Dugout*

*with Rumill*

### The Commissioner's Bulletin

Prior to the start of each World Series, baseball's Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis issues an official bulletin, the contents of which rarely reach the eyes of the spectator. However, there are a few items in it which make rather interesting reading.

For example, the Commissioner says: "Neither of the contending clubs shall give or pay a bonus or prize to any or all of its players before or after the completion of the series, and a player released or transferred by a club and thereafter signed by another club in the same league shall not participate in the proceeds of such a series as a present or reward from his former teammates, the releasing club or any of its officials."



Wide World

**Commissioner Landis**

**Not Tempted**

It will be noted that the bulletin stresses players "signed by another club in the same league." This rule was set down in the first place to further cement the honesty of the game. In other words, no former teammate of a contender, traded to another team in the same circuit, can be tempted to boot a ball in a clutch which might make it easier for his old mates to win the pennant. A player sent to the other league, or released outright, may share in the melon.

The Commissioner further states: "Both teams that contest in the World Series are required to disband immediately after its close and the members thereof are forbidden to participate as individuals or as a team in exhibition games during the year in which that world championship was decided; provided, however, that the Commisisoner may grant permission to individual members of the two teams on their application to participate in such exhibition games, on conditions prescribed by the Commissioner, but in no event shall such permission authorize the appearance in any one exhibition game of more than three players out of the joint membership of the two World Series teams, nor shall such permission authorize the playing of any such exhibition games after 10 days following termination of the current World Series."

**Landis On Job**

Certain promoters tried, in the distant past, to replay the World Series in various parts of the country, but there will be none of this while the Commissioner is looking and, of course, it is just as well. The gentleman with the battered hat thinks of everything.

The bulletin also says: "A legal game terminating with the score tied will not affect the foregoing schedule, but will be played off (if necessary) at St. Louis the day following the playing of the scheduled game No. 7."

A scheduled game postponed for a legal cause, of course, merely moves the entire program back one day. In other words, the Cardinals and Yankees must stay in New York until the first three games are played, even if it takes them a couple of weeks. But a tie game does not interrupt the schedule. It simply lengthens it if the teams are in a series deadlock at the conclusion of the seventh game.

All games, as in the recent past, will start at 1:30, Eastern War Time, at Yankee Stadium and the same hour, Central War Time, at Sportsman's Park.

## Cooper Is Named Red Wing Coach

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings have announced that Scout Carson Cooper will assist Manager Jack Adams in preparing the club for defense of its National Hockey League title, succeeding Ebbie Goodfellow, who is employed in a war plant.

Goodfellow, who coached Detroit last year after an illustrious playing career, said he had not been notified of the change.

The Wings will report for practice Oct. 5 at Olympia Stadium, working with their Indianapolis farm club of the American League.

## Penn State Meets New Gridiron Foe

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Sept. 30—North Carolina and Penn State will meet on the gridiron Saturday for the first time.

The Tar Heels represent the only newcomer to the 1943 schedule of the Nittany Lions, having been added at the last minute as a replacement for Georgia.

Both teams have been strengthened by the addition of Navy V-12 trainees, and are considered among the best in their respective areas. Saturday's games will be the second this year for both teams.

Charley Stapel, star back, has rejoined the Penn State squad for the first time since he sustained a knee injury four weeks ago but Coach Bob Higgins still was uncertain whether he would use the freshman ace against North Carolina.

Saturday's game will be played at Chapel Hill, N. C., and is expected to draw a capacity crowd. Servicemen in the area are expected to comprise the bulk of the crowd.

### Boston Batting

**Red Sox**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cronin | 72 | 8 | 24 | 5 | 20 | .312 |
| Fox | 489 | 54 | 141 | 2 | 43 | .288 |
| Garrison | 121 | 13 | 34 | 1 | 11 | .281 |
| Partee | 298 | 31 | 83 | 0 | 29 | .279 |
| Culberson | 300 | 36 | 85 | 2 | 33 | .275 |
| Doerr | 396 | 78 | 102 | 16 | 78 | .271 |
| Newsome | 441 | 45 | 117 | 1 | 30 | .265 |
| Lupien | 660 | 66 | 168 | 4 | 66 | .255 |
| Malkovich | 313 | 34 | 78 | 4 | 37 | .249 |
| Tabor | 530 | 86 | 129 | 13 | 64 | .243 |
| McBride | 95 | 11 | 23 | 0 | 7 | .242 |
| Lazor | 263 | 20 | 44 | 0 | 13 | .227 |
| Doyle | 26 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 | .192 |
| Lake | 317 | 35 | 44 | 0 | 17 | .202 |
| Simmons | 138 | 9 | 27 | 1 | 12 | .196 |
| Peacock | 114 | 7 | 22 | 0 | 7 | .202 |
| Conroy | 89 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 6 | .180 |

**Braves**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McCarthy | 313 | 32 | 95 | 1 | 34 | .304 |
| Eichhorn | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | .286 |
| Masi | 226 | 27 | 66 | 0 | 27 | .274 |
| Farrell | 270 | 32 | 73 | 0 | 31 | .270 |
| Holmes | 660 | 74 | 169 | 5 | 49 | .256 |
| Nieman | 214 | 20 | 51 | 7 | 44 | .238 |
| Workman | 624 | 69 | 147 | 10 | 65 | .247 |
| Klutts | 198 | 15 | 48 | 0 | 19 | .242 |
| Ross | 294 | 27 | 69 | 7 | 32 | .235 |
| Ryan | 444 | 39 | 94 | 1 | 21 | .212 |
| Burns | 152 | 12 | 35 | 1 | 5 | .213 |
| Wietelmann | 316 | 32 | 249 | 0 | 20 | .211 |
| Poland | 152 | 6 | 28 | 0 | 15 | .184 |
| Jozel | 401 | 35 | 71 | 3 | 30 | .176 |
| Baltzel | 56 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 5 | .161 |

### Boston Pitching

**Red Sox**

| | W | L | | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judd | 10 | 6 | O'Neil | 1 | 2 |
| Ryba | 7 | 5 | Terry | 7 | 9 |
| Brown | 6 | 6 | Hughson | 12 | 15 |
| Lesler | 2 | 5 | Dobson | 7 | 11 |
| Woods | 6 | 6 | Newsome | 8 | 13 |

**Braves**

| | W | L | | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MacFayden | 3 | 1 | Farrell | 0 | 1 |
| Javery | 10 | 10 | Odom | 0 | 3 |
| Tobin | 14 | 14 | Cardenal | 0 | 0 |
| Barrett | 13 | 16 | Lindquist | 0 | 1 |
| Andrews | 14 | 19 | Dagenhard | 0 | 0 |
| Salvo | 5 | 7 | | | |

## Stars Named For Trip To Pacific Area

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—The best of the 1943 crop of baseball players will play before our troops in the Pacific after the World Series.

The line-up of the two 18-man squads that will participate in the post-season exhibition tour was announced yesterday by the National and American Leagues. Only the name of Mort Cooper, 21-game winner for the championship St. Louis Cardinals, is missing from the star-studded rosters.

Do the boys want some inside information on how to throw a curve and a slow ball? They can get it first hand from Spud Chandler, 20-game winner for the pennant-winning Yankees, and Truett "Rip" Sewell, whose extraordinary slow ball has won him 21 games with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

**Tips on Hitting**

Or perhaps the boys would prefer some tips on hitting. Who could answer better than Stan Musial of the Cardinals, or Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox, the leading hitters in the major leagues? For long distance clouting they could ask Rudy York of Detroit, leading home run with 34, and Charley Keller of the Yanks, runner-up with 31.

For tips on base stealing there is George Case of the Washington Senators, who has swiped 56 bases to top both leagues; and for behind the bat information there is the veteran catcher Bill Dickey of the Yankees and the more youthful Walker Cooper of the Cards.

**Complete Squads**

The complete squads:

American League: Pitchers, Spud Chandler, Yankees; Dutch Leonard, Senators; Tex Hughson, Red Sox; Dizzy Trout, Tigers; Orval Grove, White Sox; Allie Reynolds, Indians. Catchers: Bill Dickey and Rollie Hemsley, Yankees; Jake Early, Senators. Infielders: Rudy York, Tigers; Bobby Doerr, Red Sox; Joe Gordon and Bill Johnson, Yankees; Luke Appling, White Sox. Outfielders: Charley Keller, Yankees; Pete Fox, Red Sox; George Case and Stan Spence, Senators.

National League: Pitchers, Truett Sewell, Pirates; Johnny Vander Meer and Bucky Walters, Reds; Al Javery, Braves; Al Gerheauser, Phillies; Hi Bithorn, Cubs. Catchers: Walker Cooper, Cardinals, and Ray Mueller, Reds. Infielders: Lou Klein, Cardinals; Elbie Fletcher, Pirates; Eddie Miller, Reds; Bob Elliott, Pirates; Dick Bartell, Giants. Outfielders: Stan Musial, Cardinals; Vince Di Maggio, Pirates; Augie Galan and Dixie Walker, Dodgers; Ducky Medwick, Giants.

**Frisch and Cronin**

Frankie Frisch, manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, will master mind the National Leaguers while Joe Cronin, manager of the Boston Red Sox, will be in charge of the American Leaguers. In addition, Charlie Jorgensen of the Pirates, and Ralph McCarthy of the Red Sox, will go along as trainers; Leo Ward, Cardinals' Secretary; and Earl Hilligan, American League Service Bureau Director, will serve as team secretaries; and Larry Goetz of the National League, and Bill Summers of the American League, will do the umpiring.

Both groups will be under the direction of Leslie O'Connor, Secretary-Treasurer of baseball, who will make the trip as the representative of Commissioner K. M. Landis. The entire party of 45 will leave the United States as soon after the World Series as the War Department gives O'Connor the go ahead.

## Wolverines Adopted

LAMONI, Iowa (AP)—Graceland College abandoned football this fall but its student body is planning some heavy rooting—by proxy.

Graceland students, by popular vote have adopted Michigan as their team for the year. They will hold pep sessions and send letters of encouragement to the Wolverines.

# Red Sox, Braves Prominent In Majors' Tour of Pacific

**BULLETIN**

**Today's double-header between the Red Sox and St. Louis Browns was canceled.**

By Ed Rumill
*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

That the Red Sox and Braves will play a major role in baseball's tour of the Pacific war theater became known late yesterday afternoon with the announcement, out of New York, that Joe Cronin, Tex Hughson, Bobby Doerr, Pete Fox and Al Javery have been named to join the all-star squads. And you can be sure that the boys are thrilled at this opportunity to play before the men in the service.

"I don't care if I have to play on the side of a hill, it'll be a big thrill to me," said Tex Hughson, the lanky pitcher from Texas. "Imagine going all the way out there to play ball! I don't know about the rest of the boys, but I'm sure real excited about it."

**New Experience**

Hughson, Doerr and Fox have never been in the far Pacific. It will not be a new experience for Manager Cronin, however, as he went out there last winter as a representative of the American Red Cross. The chances are the powers behind the baseball trip took this fact into consideration when they picked Joe to lead the American League club. Al Javery, too, will find the blue waters of the Pacific a new experience. He will do some pitching for the Nationals.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox are primarily interested in playing out their schedule. Nothing further in the way of rising or falling can happen to them this season, as yesterday they made seventh place a mathematical certainty. It is the lowest finish for the Red Sox since Marty McManus brought them home just out of the cellar back in 1933. It simply has been a bad year all around for the Fenway family.

**Home Run Balls**

Hughson continues to find the home run ball the opposition's most consistent weapon. Vern Stephens hit one in the 13th inning of yesterday's opener, giving the Browns a 4-3 edge. The young shortstop had previously clouted one in the 11th. It must be that Hughson has lost some of his stuff, due to that injury to the thumb on his throwing hand, and no longer is able to throw his fast ball past the hitters. But he will be all right in 1944, if there is big league baseball.

Joe Dobson turned in another good game in the nightcap, which ended in a 3-all tie and was to be played off as part of another twin bill this afternoon. It was Joe's third straight complete game and his seventh since the middle of August. If he could learn to pitch that brand of ball in May, June and July, he would be the sort of hurler who earns money in five figures.

By dropping their series final at St. Louis, 3-2, the Braves finished with the poor pace of three wins in 22 starts with the world champions.

* * *

**Briefs** . . . Tony Lupien stays hot at the plate . . . The Red Sox first baseman has a hitting streak of 12 games and is up to .255 for the season . . . George Metkovich, by getting a single in each game with the Browns, ran his streak to 15 contests . . . He is up to .249 . . . Ford Garrison snapped out of his slump at the plate, getting three hits in the nightcap . . . He and Metkovich undoubtedly are the best of Joe Cronin's kid outfielders . . . Incidentally, have you noticed how quickly Metkovich goes to his left—toward the foul line—on balls hit to right field?

* * *

Bobby Doerr pulled a trick rarely seen in games at Fenway Park . . . He stole second, then third in the same inning . . . Washington has clinched second place in the American League, giving them a first-division berth for the first time in seven years . . . Nice going Ossie Bluege . . . Branch Rickey, which means the Dodgers, has given Leo Durocher his unconditional release as a player, but is willing to talk over a bench manager's contract for 1944 . . . It can happen only in Brooklyn.

### American League

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 93 | 55 | .633 | |
| Washington | 84 | 67 | .566 | 11½ |
| Cleveland | 79 | 71 | .527 | 16 |
| Chicago | 79 | 72 | .523 | 16½ |
| Detroit | 75 | 76 | .497 | 20½ |
| St. Louis | 72 | 77 | .483 | 22½ |
| Boston | 63 | 82 | .453 | 27 |
| Philadelphia | 49 | 101 | .327 | 46 |

**Results Sept. 29**

St. Louis 4, Boston 3 (13 inns).
St. Louis 3, Boston 3 (tie, 9 inns).
Washington 6, Cleveland 2.
Washington 7, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 3, New York 0.
New York 4, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 8, Detroit 2.
Detroit 9, Philadelphia 1.

### National League

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 101 | 49 | .673 | |
| Cincinnati | 86 | 65 | .567 | 16 |
| Brooklyn | 79 | 70 | .530 | 21½ |
| Pittsburgh | 80 | 72 | .526 | 22 |
| Chicago | 71 | 77 | .480 | 29 |
| Boston | 66 | 82 | .446 | 34 |
| Philadelphia | 62 | 90 | .408 | 40 |
| New York | 55 | 94 | .369 | 45½ |

**Results Sept. 29**

St. Louis 3, Boston 2.
New York 3, Chicago 3 (tie, 14 inns.).
Brooklyn 14, Pittsburgh 7.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 0.

## Coast Stars Sold

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Los Angeles Angels report the outright sale to the Chicago Cubs of three players from their Pacific Coast championship baseball club while their crosstown rivals, the Hollywood Stars, sold Outfielder Johnny Dickshot to the Chicago White Sox for an unannounced sum and one player to be designated later.

Pitcher Red Lynn, Second Baseman Roy Hughes, and Pitcher Jodie Phipps, who led the league this season, were the Angel players involved.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# Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acme Steel (3) | 3 | 56¾ | 56½ | 56½ | — ¼ |
| Adams Exp (.15g) | 3 | 11⅞ | 11 | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Adams-Millis ⅜g | 2 | 29¾ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Addressog-Mult 1 | 2 | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Air Reduction 1a | *1 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | — ⅛ |
| Alaska Juneau | 25 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Alb&Sus 7.45g † | 20 | 110 | 108 | 110 | +5 |
| Allegheny Corp | 19 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ⅛ |
| Allegheny pf xw | 13 | 30¾ | 29½ | 30⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Alleg pf $30 ww | 26 | 30¾ | 30⅛ | 30½ | + ⅛ |
| Allegheny pr pf | 5 | 43⅞ | 43½ | 43½ | |
| Allegh Ludl 1.05g | 2 | 27⅜ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | |
| Allen Indust (¾ee) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | — ¼ |
| Allied Mills ⅓g | 3 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| Allied Strs .60 | 10 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 16 | |
| Allis-Ch Mfg ⅞g | 6 | 38 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Alpha P Cem ⅜g | 6 | 23½ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Amerada Pet (2) | 3 | 82 | 81½ | 82 | + ½ |
| AmAgChem 1.20a | 2 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | + ¼ |
| Am Airlines 1¼ze | 3 | 66 | 64¾ | 66 | +1½ |
| Am Bosch (¼ee) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ½ |
| Am BrakeSh 1.05g | 3 | 37⅜ | 37¼ | 37¾ | |
| Am Cable & Rad | 17 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| Am Can (3) | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | |
| Am Can pf (7) † | 30 | 179 | 179 | 179 | |
| Am Car & Fdy 4g | 2 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | + ¼ |
| Am C&F pf 12½rg | 1 | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am Ch & Cab 1½g | 4 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ¼ |
| Am Chicle (4a) † | 30 | 108¾ | 108½ | 108⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Am Cryst Sug ¾g | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | + ¼ |
| Am Distilleries | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| Am Export L 1½g | 6 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | + ½ |
| Am & For Power | 5 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Am FP $7pf 3.32k | 2 | 75 | 74 | 75 | |
| Am & FP 2 pf | 13 | 19¾ | 19 | 19¼ | + ⅜ |
| Am Hide&Leath | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Am Ice | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am Internat ⅛g | 3 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Invest III .45g | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| Am Inv pf 2¼ † | 20 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | + ½ |
| Am Locomotive | 23 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | — ¼ |
| Am M & Fdy .60g | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| Am Metal (1) | 11 | 24½ | 23¾ | 24½ | + ⅝ |
| Am News 1.80 | †14 | 34 | 34 | 34 | — ½ |
| Am Pow & Light | 2 | 27⅛ | 23¾ | 23¾ | |
| Am P & L $6 pf | 6 | 42⅛ | 42 | 42 | |
| Am P & Lt $5 pf | 6 | 39½ | 39¾ | 39½ | |
| Am Rad&StS .30g | 35 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10 | |
| Am Rolling M .60g | 10 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am R M pf43½ | †150 | 67½ | 66½ | 67 | + ½ |
| Am Safety Razor 1g | 3 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | + ½ |
| Am Ship Bld 2e | †180 | 29 | 28½ | 28⅞ | |
| Am Smelt&R (2) | 22 | 39¾ | 39⅛ | 39½ | + ⅜ |
| Am Smelt pf 7 † | 8 | 154½ | 153 | 153 | —1½ |
| Am Snuff (2.40) | 1 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | + ½ |
| Am Stl Fdrs 1½g | 13 | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 | + ⅛ |
| Am Stores (1) | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ⅛ |
| Am Stove (.90g) | 114 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17½ | |
| Am Sug pf (7) | 1 | 112 | 112 | 112 | |
| Am Tel & Tel (9) | 19 | 156⅜ | 156 | 156 | — ⅜ |
| Am Tobacco (3a) | 5 | 59⅞ | 59½ | 59⅞ | + ½ |
| Am Tobacco B (3a) | 6 | 60⅜ | 60 | 61⅜ | +1½ |
| Am Type Fdrs ½rg | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Am Viscose (1½rg) | 12 | 47½ | 47⅛ | 47½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Water Works | 17 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am Wool pf (6k) | 8 | 71⅜ | 71¼ | 71¼ | |
| Am Woolen | 9 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am Zinc L & S | 2 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| Anaconda Copl½rg | 19 | 26⅛ | 25¾ | 26⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Anac W&C ¾g | †280 | 27 | 26¾ | 26¾ | — ⅜ |
| Armour III | 9 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| Armour III pr pf | 5 | 73 | 73 | 73 | + ¾ |
| Armour III pf | † 20 | 83 | 83 | 83 | |
| Armstrong Cork ¾g | 1 | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Assd Dry Gds ⅜g | 3 | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| Assd DG 1pf 6 † | 30 | 93½ | 91⅝ | 93½ | +1¼ |
| Assd DG 2pf 7 † | 200 | 87 | 87 | 87 | —1 |
| Assoc Inv pf5 † | 20 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Atch T & SF (6) | 6 | 60⅞ | 60⅝ | 60⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Atl Coast L 1½rg | 6 | 29⅝ | 29⅛ | 29⅜ | + ¼ |
| Atl G & W I (3e) | 9 | 33¾ | 32½ | 32½ | + ¼ |
| Atl Refining (.55g) | 6 | 26¼ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Atl Refing pf 4 † | 30 | 112 | 112 | 112 | +1 |
| Atlas Corp (⅓rg) | 7 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | |
| Atlas Corp pf (3) | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | |
| Atlas Pow 2¼rg † | 30 | 62¾ | 62½ | 62¾ | + ¾ |
| Austin Nichols | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| Aust N pr A 2k † | 40 | 72½ | 73 | 73 | — ½ |
| Aviation Cp (.10g) | 85 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | |
| Calif P pf 2½ † | 50 | 55 | 55 | 55 | |
| Callahan Zinc Lead | 4 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| Calumet Hec .65g | 13 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Campbell Wy ¾g | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅛ |
| Can Dry G Ale .60 | 5 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ½ |
| Canadian Pacific | 5 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ¼ |
| Cannon Mills (2) | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | + ½ |
| Carpenter Stl 2g | 1 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Case (JI) pf (7) † | 30 | 141 | 141 | 141 | +1½ |
| Caterpil Tractor 2 | 1 | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Celanese Corp1½rg | 12 | 37⅛ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | — ¼ |
| Celanese 7 pf 7 † | 50 | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | |
| Celotex Corp (⅓e | 5 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| Celotex Cp pf 1 † | 270 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| Cent Aguirre 1½ | 5 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | |
| Cent Foundry .10g | 4 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Cent RR NJ | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Cent V Sug 2½e | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | — ¼ |
| Cerro de Pas (4) | 10 | 39¼ | 38¾ | 39¼ | + ½ |
| Certain-teed Prod | 6 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| Cert-teed 6 pf | †120 | 70⅜ | 67⅛ | 67¼ | —2⅜ |
| Champ P&F pf6 † | 70 | 107½ | 107 | 107½ | |
| Checker Cab | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | + ⅛ |
| Ches & Ohio (3) | 12 | 47⅞ | 47¼ | 47¾ | + ¼ |
| Chi & E III | 2 | 3 | 7¾ | 7⅜ | |
| Chi&E III A 2.50g | *12 | 13⅛ | 12½ | 12¾ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Grt West | 7 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Chi Grt W pf2½k | 1 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | + ¼ |
| Chi Mail Order .60 | 1 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | + ¼ |
| Chrysler Corp 2½g | 8 | 81⅞ | 81 | 81⅝ | + ½ |
| City Stores | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Sep 29 |
| Clark Eq 2½g | 4 | 35 | 34¼ | 34¼ | — ¾ |
| Climax Mol 1.20a | 2 | 38⅞ | 38¾ | 38⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Cluett Peab 1½rg | 2 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | + ¼ |
| Colgate-Palm-P ½ | 16 | 22¾ | 22⅜ | 22½ | |
| Collins & Alk | 1 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | — ⅛ |
| Col & South † | 250 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | + ½ |
| Col & Sou 1pf † | 460 | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Col & Sou 2pf † | 90 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| Col Fuel & Ir ¾g | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Col B'cast B .90g | 1 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¾ | — ⅜ |
| Colum G & E | 54 | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Col G&E 6 pf 6 | 7 | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | — ¼ |
| Colum Pict (⅓g) | 2 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Comi Credit (3) | 5 | 40 | 40 | 40 | + ⅛ |
| Comi Invest Tr (3) | 18 | 42¼ | 41⅞ | 42¼ | + ⅛ |
| Comi Solvents .30g | 5 | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | |
| Comlwlth & South | 83 | 1⅛ | ⅞ | 1⅛ | |
| Com & Sou pf 3½k | 5 | 67½ | 66¾ | 67½ | + ⅛ |
| Comlwlth Ed 1.40 | *15 | 26⅞ | 26½ | 26½ | — ⅛ |
| Congoleum-Nairn 1 | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| Consol Cigar 1½e | 1 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ¼ |
| Cons Copper .10g | 4 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Edison 1.60 | 15 | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 | |
| Cons Edison pf (5) | 4 | 104 | 103½ | 104 | +1¼ |
| Cons Laundries | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |

**Today's Sales (est.) 550,000**
**Previous day's sales 466,480**
**1943 volume to date 226,475,682**
**1942 volume to date 76,653,701**

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*
**Wednesday 50.8 Prv. day 50.7**
**Month ago 49.8 Year ago 37.8**
**1943 high 52.2 1943 low 41.7**

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consol RR Cuba pf | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| Cons Vultee (1g) | 16 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Vultee pf 1¾ | 1 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Consol'n Coal | 3 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | |
| Consm P pf 4½ † | 50 | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| Container Cp 1½rg | 4 | 21⅞ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | |
| Cont Baking ½rg | 5 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | |
| Cont Can (¾sg) | 14 | 36 | 35½ | 36 | + ½ |
| Cont Motors .45g | 16 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Oil Del (1) | 18 | 34¼ | 33½ | 33⅝ | — ⅛ |
| CopperweldStl .80 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | + ⅛ |
| Cornell Dub El ⅜g | 1 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Corn Prod (2.60) | *6 | 58¾ | 58½ | 58½ | — ⅞ |
| Coty International | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| Crane Co (1e) | 8 | 20¾ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| Crane Co pf 5 | †100 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | — ½ |
| Cream of Wh 1½ | 3 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | |
| Crosley Corp ⅛rg | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Crown Cork&S ¼g | 1 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Crown Ck pf 2¼ | 1 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | |
| Crown Zeller (1) | 9 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | |
| Crown Zell pf 5 † | 110 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Crucible Stl (2e) | 6 | 32¾ | 32½ | 32½ | + ⅛ |
| Cuban-AmSug .40g | 10 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Cudahy Packing | 8 | 22⅞ | 22⅜ | 22½ | + ½ |
| Curtis Publishing | 17 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| Curtis Pub pf † | 40 | 85½ | 84 | 85½ | +2½ |
| Curt Pub pr pf 3k | 4 | 44 | 43½ | 43½ | +1 |
| Curtiss-Wright 1e | 24 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Curtiss-Wr A 1½rg | 6 | 18⅞ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | |
| Cushm 7%pf 7 † | 20 | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| Davega Stores .30g | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| Davison Chem (1g) | 2 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | + ⅛ |
| Decca Records (1) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | + ⅛ |
| Deere & Co 2g | *5 | 38⅛ | 37¾ | 37¾ | |
| Deere & Co pf 1.40 | 5 | 35¾ | 33 | 3 ¾ | + ¼ |
| Deisel-Wem-Gl½sg | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| Del & Hudson | 21 | 14⅜ | 13¾ | 14⅜ | + ⅞ |
| Del Lack & West | 20 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| Detroit Edi 1.20 | *15 | 21⅜ | 21 | 21⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Det Hills 4 | 10 | 48 | 48 | 48 | |
| Devoe&Ray A 1 † | 120 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | — ¼ |
| Diam Match 1½ | 3 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ | |
| Dist Corp-S h2.22 | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| Dixie C A 2½ † | 140 | 44 | 43⅞ | 44 | + ½ |
| Doehler Die C 1⅓g | 3 | 31⅜ | 31 | 31 | |
| DomeMines h1.60 * | 8 | 23⅞ | 23¾ | 23¾ | |
| Douglas Aircraft 5g | 2 | 62½ | 62 | 62½ | + ⅝ |
| Dow Chem (3) | 2 | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | + ½ |
| Dresser Mfg 1g | 1 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | + ¼ |
| du Pont deN (3g) | 2 | 149 | 149 | 149 | + ⅜ |
| du Pont pf (4½z) | 2 | 128⅛ | 128⅛ | 128⅛ | |
| Eastern Air L | 4 | 36¾ | 36½ | 36¾ | + ⅛ |
| Eastern Roll Mill | 3 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| East Kodak pf 6 † | 50 | 177⅜ | 177⅜ | 177⅜ | +2⅜ |
| Eaton Mfg (3) | 2 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | — ¼ |
| El Auto-Lite 1⅛g | 8 | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Elec Boat (½zg) | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| El Power & Lt | 10 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| El Pr&Li $7 pf | 6 | 78½ | 77¾ | 78 | |
| El Storage Bat (2) | 1 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | — ⅛ |
| Endicott-John (3) | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | + ¾ |
| Eng Pub Service | 267 | 5⅛ | 9 | 9⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Eng PS $5 pf 5 † | 70 | 90 | 89¼ | 89¼ | — ¾ |
| En PS$5½pf5½ †49 | | 91 | 90¼ | 91 | |
| Eng PS $6 pf 6 † | 70 | 94 | 93 | 94 | +2 |
| Erie RR (½zg) | 3 | 12¼ | 12 | 12⅛ | |
| Erie RR cl ½g | 44 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| Erie RR pf A (5) | 2 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | + ½ |
| Eureka Vac Cl ⅜g | 10 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | + ⅜ |
| Evans Products | 2 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | |
| Ex Cell-O (2.60) | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | — ¼ |
| Fairbanks Morse 1a | 1 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | |
| Fed Mogul (1) | 5 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ¼ |
| Fed M Truck .30g | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Fed D Strs 1.40a | 1 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | + ⅛ |
| Firestone T&R 1½ | 2 | 40¾ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | |
| Fid P Fire 1 1.60a | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | + ⅜ |
| Firest T&R pf 6 | 1 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | + ⅜ |
| First Nat Strs 2½ | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| Flintkote .65g | 8 | 20⅞ | 20¼ | 20⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Follansbee Stl | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| FollansbeeStl pf †190 | | 48 | 46¾ | 47½ | +1½ |
| Food Mach 1.40g | 1 | 48⅛ | 48¼ | 48⅛ | |
| Foster Wheeler | 2 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ | + ¼ |
| Francisco Sugar | 20 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| Freeport Sulph (2) | 1 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | |
| Gair (Robert) ⅛e | 10 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | |
| Gair (R) pf 1.20 | 13 | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14¼ | + ¾ |
| Gar Wood Ind .35g | 4 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| Gaylord Cont .45g | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| Gen Am Inv .40e | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Am Trans 1g | 3 | 43 | 42¾ | 43 | + ¼ |
| Gen Baking .60 | 6 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Bronze .30g | 2 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Cable | 9 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| Gen Cb pf 5½k † | 10 | 89 | 89 | 89 | |
| Gen Elec(1.40) | 38 | 38¾ | 28⅛ | 28½ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Foods 1.20g | 9 | 41 | 40½ | 41 | + ⅛ |
| Gen G & El A | 4 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gen G&El cv pf † | 150 | 110 | 110 | 110 | |
| Gen Mills 5pf5 † | 20 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 133 | —1 |
| Gen Motors 1½zg | 33 | 52¾ | 52⅜ | 52½ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Motors pf (5) | 3 | 130 | 130 | 130 | —1¼ |
| Gen Out Advert | 4 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Out Ad A | 1 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | |
| Gen Prec Eq ¾g | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| Gen Print Ink .30g | 6 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Gen Pub Service | 2 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Ry Signal ⅜g | 15 | 20½ | 19¾ | 20½ | +1 |
| Gen Real&Util | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Shoe ⅜g | 1 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Stl Cp pf 6k † | 9 | 87 | 85¾ | 86 | — ¼ |
| Gen Tel (1.60) | 3 | 23¼ | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Gen T & Rub 1½g | 4 | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21¾ | + ⅜ |
| Gillette Saf R ⅛g | 5 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| Gimbel Bros (.30g) | 4 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ⅛ |
| Glidden Co (.90g) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| Glidden cv pf 2¼ | 3 | 48 | 48 | 48 | +1½ |
| Gold&Stock T 6 † | 40 | 82 | 81¾ | 82 | + ¾ |
| Goodrich (BF) 1g | 10 | 43 | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | — ½ |
| Goodrich pf (5) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Goodyear Tire1½g | 8 | 40 | 39¾ | 39¾ | |
| Goth Hosiery (¼ee) | 2 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| Graham-Paige Mot | 8 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| Granby Con M .60 | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| Granite C S 17½zg | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| Grant (WT) 1.40 | 6 | 26¼ | 26 | 26 | — ¼ |
| Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e | 17 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | + ¼ |
| Gt Nor Ry pf 1g | 7 | 27⅜ | 27 | 27⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gt West S pf 7 † | 10 | 145 | 145 | 145 | — ⅞ |
| Gt West Sug 2 | 2 | 24⅜ | 24¼ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| Green (H L) (2a) | 3 | 49⅞ | 49¾ | 49⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Greyhound Corp (1) | 5 | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18¾ | |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| GulfMob&O pf2½sg | 14 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Gulf Oil (1) | 2 | 49⅜ | 49¼ | 49⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Hamil Watch .60g | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 1 4⅜ | |
| Hamil Wat pf 6 † | 40 | 108 | 107½ | 108 | + ½ |
| Harb-Walker ⅜g | 5 | 16 | 16 | 16 | + ⅛ |
| Hat Cp Am A ⅛g | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Hat Corp pf 6½ † | 10 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | |
| Hayes Mfg | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Hazel-AtlasGl 5 † | 20 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| Hercules Motors 1 | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| Hercules Pow 1½g | 1 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +1 |
| Hershey Choc (3) | 3 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | — ½ |
| Holly Sugar (1) | 9 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| Homestake Mining | 9 | 42⅜ | 41⅝ | 42 | — ⅛ |
| Houd-Hersh A 2½ | *4 | 43¼ | 43 | 43¼ | +2¼ |
| Houd-Hersey B3½g | *6 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| Houston L&P 3.60 | 8 | 3¼ | 63 | 63 | |
| Houston Oil | 7 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Hudson & Man pf | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Hudson Bay (h2) | 2 | 27 | 27 | 27 | + ½ |
| Hudson Motor .10g | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| Hupp Motor | 9 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 16 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | + ⅜ |
| Ill Central pf | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | + ⅛ |
| Indpls P&L 1.20 | 3 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ⅛ |
| Inger-Rand 4½g | 2 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | + ⅜ |
| Inspirat Cop ⅜g | 3 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Insurance ct (.20) | 3 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| Interlake Iron ½e | 2 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| Int Harvester (2) | 14 | 71½ | 71 | 71½ | + ⅜ |
| Int Harv pf (7) † | 110 | 174½ | 174 | 174 | — ¼ |
| Int Hydro-Elec A | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Int Miner&Ch ½zg | 4 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| Int Mining | 6 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Int Nick Can (2) | 38 | 30⅞ | 30 | 30⅞ | +1 |
| Int Nick C pf 7 † | 10 | 134 | 134 | 134 | +1 |
| Int Paper | 21 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12¾ | |
| Int Pap pf (5) | 5 | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ | |
| Int Ry Cen Am | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ⅛ |
| Int Ry pf 1¼k † | 40 | 67⅞ | 67¾ | 67¾ | + ¼ |
| Int Salt 1½g | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | + ¼ |
| Int Shoe 1.80) | 2 | 36½ | 36 | 36½ | + ⅛ |
| Int Tel & Tel | 16 | 14½ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interst Dept S 1 | 4 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | + ¼ |
| Intertype Corp ⅜g | 1 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Jewel Tea (1) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | — ½ |
| Johns Man 1½g | 2 | 90½ | 90¼ | 90¼ | — ½ |
| Johns-Man pf 7 † | 10 | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | |
| Jones&L Stl 2 | 7 | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| Jones&L Stl prA 5 | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | + ¼ |
| Jones&L Stl prB5 | 2 | 70 | 69⅞ | 70 | + ¼ |
| Kalam St&F (.60) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | + ⅛ |
| Kan City South | 4 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Kelsey-Hay A 1½ | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| Kennecott Cp 1⅗g | 21 | 31⅜ | 31 | 31⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Kinney (GR) Co | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ¼ |
| Kresge (SS) ⅜g | 2 | 23⅜ | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| Kress (SH) (1.60) | 4 | 32¼ | 32 | 32 | + ⅛ |
| Kroger Grocery (2) | 4 | 31⅜ | 31½ | 31⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Laclede Gas † | 70 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| Laclede Gas pf † | 12 | 66 | 65 | 66 | +1 |
| Lambert Co (1½z) | 1 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| Lehigh Val Coal pf | 3 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Lehigh Val RR | 5 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Lehman Corp 1a | 2 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | + ⅛ |
| Lehn & Fink 1.05g | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | + ⅛ |
| Lib-O-F Glass ⅜g | 3 | 40 | 39⅞ | 40 | + ⅛ |
| Libby McN&L .45g | 3 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| Life Savers (1.60) | 1 | 38¾ | 28¾ | 38¾ | — ⅛ |
| Liggett&Myers (3) | 3 | 69 | 69 | 69 | — ½ |
| Liggett&My B (3) | 7 | 70¼ | 69¾ | 70¼ | |
| Lima Locomo 1½zg | 2 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | |
| Link-Belt (2) | 2 | 38⅞ | 38½ | 38½ | —1⅛ |
| Lijuid Carbonic 1a | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| Lockheed Aircl1½g | 11 | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Loew's Inc (2a) | 4 | 59¾ | 59⅛ | 59½ | — ⅛ |
| Lone Star Cem (3) | 1 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | |
| Long-Bell Lbr A | 3 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| Lorillard P ¾ag | 3 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18¾ | |
| MacAnd&For 1.65g | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | + ¼ |
| Mack Trucks (1g) | 2 | 33 | 32⅞ | 33 | — ⅛ |
| Macy (RH) (2) | 2 | 29½ | 29 | 29½ | + ⅛ |
| Magma Copper 1g | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Manati Sugar | 2 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Mandel Bros (½zg) | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| Mar Midland .16g | 11 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| MarktStRy pr pf † | 270 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Marshall Field .80 | 1 | 1o¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ¼ |
| Martin (GL) 1½zg | 3 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | + ¼ |
| Mathieson Alk ¾ag | 11 | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Maytag Co | 2 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| Maytag Co pf 1¼k | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | — ½ |
| McCall Corp 1.40 | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | |
| McGraw Elec (1) | 2 | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 | + ⅜ |
| McGraw-Hill ⅜g | 2 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | — ½ |
| McIntyre P h2.22a | 2 | 46⅞ | 48¾ | 48⅞ | |
| McKess&Rob 1.15g | 10 | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ | + ⅛ |
| McK&Rob pf5¼ † | 30 | 110 | 110 | 110 | |
| Mead Corp .45g | 2 | 8⅜ | 6½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Melville Shoe (2) | 8 | 32½ | 31 | 31 | —2 |
| Miami Copper ⅛ag | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| Mid-Cont Pet .40g | 12 | 28⅜ | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ⅜ |
| Midland St P 1½zg | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | + ½ |
| Midl Stl P 1pf8 † | 40 | 119¼ | 119 | 119 | |
| Minn-Moline | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Mission Corp .85e | 3 | 21 | 20¾ | 21 | |
| Mo-Kan-Texas | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| Mo-Kan-Texas pf | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| Mohawk Carpet (2) | 2 | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | + ½ |
| Monsanto Chem (2) | 2 | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | |
| Montgom Ward (2) | 31 | 46 | 45¼ | 45½ | + ¼ |
| Morris & Essex † | 200 | 20 | 19⅝ | 30 | + ⅜ |
| Motor Products 1g | *6 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | |
| MuellerBrass 1.20g | 6 | 29 | 28½ | 28½ | — ¼ |
| Mullins Mfg B | 3 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Mullins Mfg pf7 † | 20 | 72 | 72 | 72 | |
| Murray Corp ¼ag | 7 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Nash-Kelvin (⅜g) | 10 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## Sound Fiscal Policies Seen No. 1 Problem

The adoption of sound fiscal policies is the number one problem for the postwar period and this should be the starting point of postwar planning, according to the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

Continuing, the bank says, "Unless we have a clear conception of what federal expenditures will be and the type of tax policies that will be adopted, we cannot proceed very far with the blueprints of the future.

"This question of fiscal policy has an important bearing not only on the reconversion period, but particularly on the period beyond, after industry has fulfilled the pent-up demand and is forced to operate under its own steam. In fact, the postwar tax policy may largely shape the destiny of this country.

**Far-Reaching Problem**

"The issues are so vital and so far-reaching that they call for a most intelligent appraisal and understanding of the factors that make our economy tick. When taxes absorbed but a small proportion of our national income, it was not of much significance if mistakes were made in fiscal policies. But when taxes are so steep that the Government becomes the senior partner in business and takes the major share of the earnings, then it is highly important that the taxes levied should not seriously interfere with nor obstruct the workings of the economic machine.

"Heavy taxes have been imposed upon industry since the 1930's, with the present normal rate of corporation tax about twice that on individual income. This is unsound in principle and destructive in practice. It disregards the fundamental fact that industry represents an aggregation of units engaged in the production and distribution of goods, and is the chief source of income and employment.

"As a noted authority on taxation has said: 'Taxing the business concern as such is like taxing the pipe line instead of that which flows through it.' Since our American system centers around business, it is highly important that no steps be taken that will chill the initiative and enterprise which have been responsible for our great economic progress.

"A complete and thorough overhauling of our tax structure is one of the most important tasks in our preparation for the postwar period.

"If the high tax rate of even the prewar period had been in effect four or five years ago, it would have seriously checked the growth of practically all of our present large industries.

**Spending Attacked**

"The greatest threat to our solvency and private enterprise is the new philosophy of debt and spending. In effect, it is that we need not worry about the debt since we owe it to one another, and that tax payments are not a strain on our economy, but represent merely a transfer of money within the community.

"In consequence, the Government should, according to the advocates of this theory, embark upon a huge spending program after the war in order to sustain purchasing power and employment. This spending theory rests upon the assumption that this country has reached a mature economy and that there are no incentives for private enterprise to embark upon new ventures.

"Under the circumstances, therefore, the proponents hold that the Government should collect the savings of the country through taxes and then distribute this money through the spending channels. This is a pernicious, dangerous, and fallacious doctrine since it opens the door wide for pressure groups and commits the nation to chronic deficits. It would make the Federal Government not only the senior partner of business, but the initiator and director of our economic affairs.

"If such a theory is adopted as the basis of our national fiscal policy, we would proceed on the road of creeping collectivism, and in the course of time our private enterprise and democratic form of Government would be engulfed by totalitarianism."

## Penna. Salt Co. Sells South American Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. reported it had sold its half interest in a South American bauxite producing concern, Berbice Co., Ltd., to American Cyanamid Co., which owned the other share of Berbice.

In Pennsylvania Salt's annual report it said that under the sale American Cyanamid had contracted to supply Pennsylvania Salt's requirements of bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is obtained.

While thus disposing of its investments, outside the United States, Pennsylvania Salt also disclosed that it owns a half interest in Tulsa Chemical Co., formed chiefly to produce chemicals for use in the petroleum industry.

**Fish Price Rules Changed**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced three changes in the maximum price regulations covering the sale and delivery of fresh fish at the wholesale level. Under the amendments, minor adjustments are authorized to meet the cost of containers, wholesalers will get an addition for deliveries 26 or more air line miles from their plants, and certain small deductions are permitted for troll-caught silver salmon.

## Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

**Industrial Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna-Standard Engineering | 4¾ | 5¾ |
| American Barge Line Co | 8¾ | 9¾ |
| American Hardware Co | 28½ | 28½ |
| American Manufacturing | 34¾ | 37¼ |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 87¾ | .. |
| American Wringer Co | 6½ | 7¾ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 33¾ | .. |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | 73¾ | .. |
| Appleton Company | 33¾ | 36¾ |
| Applied Arts Corp | 2¾ | 3¼ |
| Arlington Mills | 47 | 50¼ |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 26 | 28 |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | 1¾ | 2½ |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 15¾ | 17 |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co | 21¾ | 24½ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf | 107½ | .. |
| Bender Home Appliance | 6¾ | 7¾ |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 13¾ | 14¾ |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 63¾ | .. |
| Bird & Son Inc 5 pf | 99 | .. |
| Boston Wharf Company | 19¾ | 21½ |
| Boston Woven Hose & Rubber | 36 | 38¾ |
| Brown Co | 1.75 | 2.00 |
| Brown Co pf | 31¼ | 33¾ |
| Campbell A S Co Inc | 5¾ | 6¾ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 39 | .. |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 30½ | 33 |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 14½ | 15⅞ |
| Crowell-Collier Pub Co | 29¼ | 31½ |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 27¾ | 30 |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 23¼ | 25½ |
| Draper Corporation | 73¼ | 76½ |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 14¾ | 15½ |
| Eastern Corporation | 6¾ | 7¾ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 17¾ | 19¾ |
| Exolon Co | 7¾ | 9¾ |
| Family Loan Society Inc | 11¾ | 13¾ |
| Family Loan Society pf A | 23½ | 25½ |
| Food Fair Stores Inc | 42¾ | 45¾ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 25¾ | 28 |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 14½ | 16 |
| General Machinery | 20¼ | 22¾ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 7¾ | 8⅞ |
| Goodall Worsted Company | 35 | 38 |
| Graton & Knight Co | 11½ | 13 |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 93¼ | 97½ |
| Graton & Knight Co pr pf | 30¾ | 33¾ |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 32¼ | 34¼ |
| Greenfield Tap & Die $4 pf | 32¾ | .. |
| Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf | 14 | .. |
| Harrington & Richardson | 2¼ | 3 |
| Haskelite Mfg Co | 10¾ | 11½ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 16 | 17½ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co pf W | 15¾ | 17½ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 17¾ | 19¾ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 24½ | 26¾ |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 33¾ | 35½ |
| International Machine Tool | 6¾ | 7¾ |
| Keith George E Co | 47¼ | .. |
| Kendall Company | 7¾ | 9½ |
| Kenedy's Inc pf | 18½ | 20½ |
| Landers Frary & Clark | 36 | 38 |
| Lincoln Stores Inc | 21¼ | 23¼ |
| Lincoln Stores 7 | 107½ | .. |
| Long-Bell Lumber Co | 5¾ | 6¾ |
| Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co | 104 | 108 |
| Marathon Paper Mills | 39 | 42 |
| Marlin-Rockwell Corp | 67¾ | 71 |
| Merck & Co | 44½ | 47¾ |
| Merck & Co 4½s pf | 112 | 116 |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 35¾ | 39 |
| Merrimack Manufacturing pf | 55¾ | 60½ |
| †Metal & Trermit Corp | 19¾ | 22½ |
| Millers Falls Company | 9¾ | 10¾ |
| Missouri-aKnaus Pipe Line | 6¾ | 7¼ |
| Nashawena Mills | 15¾ | 17¾ |
| Nashua Gummer & C Paper | 63¾ | .. |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co | 32¼ | 35½ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf | 69¼ | 73¼ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf | 25¼ | 28 |
| National Chemical & Mfg | 4¾ | 5¾ |
| National Shirt Shops | 11¼ | 13 |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 59¾ | 63¾ |
| Newmarket Manufac Co | 41½ | 44¾ |
| Nicholson File Company | 33¾ | 36½ |
| Nonquitt Mills | 29½ | 31¾ |
| Ohio Finance | 6¾ | 8¼ |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line | 39¼ | 42¼ |
| Parper Appliance | 11¾ | 13¾ |
| *Plymouth Cordage Company | 112½ | .. |
| QQuincy Mkt Cold Stor & W | 62 | .. |
| Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf | 85 | .. |
| Remington Arms Co Inc | 3½ | 4 |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc | 28¾ | 31½ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf | 28¾ | .. |
| Sagamore Manufacturing Co | 50¼ | .. |
| Sanford Mills | 33¼ | 36¼ |
| Submarine Signal Co | 34 | 36½ |
| Tampax Inc | 5¾ | 6¾ |
| Triumph Explosive Inc | 2¼ | 2¾ |
| United Elastic Corp | 15 | 16½ |
| U S Envelope Company | 59¼ | 63¾ |
| U S Envelope Co 7 pf | 116 | 121 |
| Waltham Watch Co 6 pf | 51¾ | .. |
| Waltham Watch Co 7 pf | 100½ | .. |
| Wamsutta Mills Inc | 23 | 25½ |
| Warner & Swasey Co | 8¼ | 9¾ |
| Warren Bros Class B | 38¼ | 41¼ |
| Warren Bros Class C | 10¾ | 13¼ |
| West Point Manufacturing | 43¾ | 46¾ |
| Wickwire Spencer Steel | 11¾ | 13¼ |

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

**Public Utility Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama Power $7 pf | 113¾ | 116¾ |
| Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf | 97¾ | 101¾ |
| Birmingham Electric $7 pf | 105¾ | 109¾ |
| Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf | 85¾ | 89¼ |
| Central Pwr & Light 7 pf | 105½ | 109¼ |
| Florida Power & Lt 7 pf | 101¾ | 104¾ |
| General Water GAE $3 pf | 41¾ | 44¼ |
| Jamaica Water Supply | 28¼ | 30½ |
| Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A | 104¾ | .. |
| Jersey Central Power 7 pf | 98¼ | 101¾ |
| Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf | 101½ | 103½ |
| Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf | 101¼ | 103½ |
| New Orleans Pub S 1 pf | 113¼ | 117¼ |
| New Rochelle Wat pf | 97½ | .. |
| Northern Natural Gas Co (com) | 30½ | 32¾ |
| No States Power Del 6 pf | 64¼ | 67½ |
| No States Power Del 7 pf | 74¼ | 77½ |
| Ohio Power 4¼% pf | 107¾ | 111¾ |
| Ohio Pub Serv Lt & Pow | 115¾ | 118¾ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf | 94¾ | 97¾ |
| Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf | 101¼ | 104¾ |
| Penn Power & Light $7 pf | 17½ | 19 |
| Public Service Ind | 104½ | 108 |
| Public Service Ind 5 pf ¼ | 108¼ | 112½ |
| Public Service Okla 5 pf | 101¾ | 105¼ |
| Rochester Gas & El 5 pf | 101¼ | 105¼ |
| Rochester Gas & El 6 pf | 12¾ | 13½ |
| San Diego Gas & Electric | 118¾ | 20¾ |
| Sierra Pacific Power Co | 115½ | .. |
| Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf | 22½ | 24¾ |
| Tampa Electric Co | 104¾ | 108¾ |
| Texas Electric Serv 6 pf | 102¾ | 106¾ |
| Texas Power & Light 6 pf | 14¾ | 16 |
| Washington Ry & Elec units | | |

**N. E. Utility Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bangor Hydro-Electric | 18¾ | 20¾ |
| Beverly Gas & Electric | 32 | .. |
| Brockton Gas Light | 6½ | 8 |
| Central Maine Power 6 pf | 105½ | 110½ |
| Central Maine Power 7 pf | 113½ | 118½ |
| Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf | 91½ | .. |
| Conn Light & Power | 37¾ | 40¾ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso | 23¾ | 25¾ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso conv | 1½ | 2 |
| Fall River Gas Works | 21 | .. |
| Fitchburg Gas & Electric | 38¼ | 41 |
| Green Mountain Power pf | 64¾ | 68¾ |
| Hartford Electric Light | 47¼ | 50¼ |
| Haverhill Electric | 34¼ | 36¾ |
| Haverhill Gas Light | 12¾ | 13¾ |
| Holyoke Water Power | 16¼ | 18¼ |
| Lawrence Gas & Electric | 28½ | .. |
| Lowell Electric Light | 33¾ | 36¾ |
| Lynn Gas & Electric | 74 | 78 |
| Mass Power & Light pf | 14¾ | 16¼ |
| Mass Utilities Asso pf | 33¼ | 35¾ |
| Narragansett Elec pf | 56 | 59½ |
| N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf | 18¾ | 19¾ |
| N E Power Assn 6 pf | 47¼ | 49¼ |
| N E Public Serv $7 pf ln | 79¾ | 83¾ |
| N E Public eSrv $6 pf ln | 76¼ | 78¾ |
| N E Public Serv $7 pf | 20 | 23½ |
| N E Public Serv $6 pf | 19¼ | 21¾ |
| Newport Electric | 30½ | .. |
| Providence Gas | 7½ | 8¾ |
| Pub Serv of N H $6 pf | 107 | 112 |
| R I Pub Serv pf | 32½ | 35 |
| Rockland Light & Power | 7¾ | 8½ |
| Springfield Gas Light | 17¾ | 18¾ |
| Twin State Gas & El pr pf | 100½ | .. |
| Western Mass Companies | 34¼ | 36¼ |

*Ex Dividend.

**New York Banks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Manhattan (.80) | 19¼ | 20½ |
| Bank of New York | 368 | 380 |
| Bankers Trust (1.40) | 46 | 48¼ |
| Brooklyn Trust (4) | 90 | 95 |
| Central Hanover Bk & Trust | 88 | 92½ |
| Chase National (1.40) | 35 | 37 |
| Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80) | 309 | 319 |
| Continental Bank & Trust (.80) | 16½ | 18 |
| Corn Exchange & Trust (2.40) | 44¾ | 47¾ |
| Empire Trust (3) | 75 | 79 |
| First National New York (.80) | 1490 | 1530 |
| Guaranty Trust (12) | 301 | 309 |
| Irving Trust (.60) | 13¼ | 14¼ |
| Kings County (80) | 1410 | .. |
| Lawyers Trust (1) | 33 | 36 |
| Manufacturers Trust (3) | 45¼ | 47¾ |
| Manufacturers Trust pf (3) | 51¼ | 53½ |
| National City (1) | 32¾ | 34¾ |
| New York Trust (3½) | 88¾ | 90¾ |
| Public (1½) | 33½ | 36 |
| Title Guaranty & Trust | 5½ | 5¾ |
| United States (60a) | 1300 | 1345 |

(a) Also extra or extras.

**Boston Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| †Boston Safe Deposit (10) | †300 | .. |
| First National (2) | 47¼ | 49¾ |
| Merchants National (12) | 318 | 338 |
| †New England Trust (30) | 1400 | .. |
| National Rockland (2) | 82 | 87 |
| National Shawmut (1)' | 23¾ | 25¼ |
| Pilgrim Trust (8) | 178 | .. |
| Second National (4) | 126 | 133 |
| †State Street Trust (8) | 250 | .. |
| United States Trust (.50) | 9¾ | 11 |
| United States Trust pf (.80) | 15 | 18¾ |
| Webster & Atlas (2) | 80 | 85 |

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank.
‡Price represents last appraisal.

**Other Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of America NTSA (2.40) | 44¾ | 46¾ |
| Continental Illinois (4) | 97 | 101 |
| First National Chicago (10) | 347 | 365 |
| Pennsylvania Co (1.60) | 33¾ | 36¼ |

**Insurance Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (4a) | 140½ | 148½ |
| Aetna Insurance (1.60a) | 85¾ | 89¼ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 34½ | 36¾ |
| Agricultural (3a) | 92 | 97 |
| American Alliance (1a) | 23 | 25 |
| American Casualty Company | 11¾ | 13¼ |
| American Equitable (1) | 19¾ | 21½ |
| American Insurance Newrk (½a) | 12¾ | 13¾ |
| American Re-Insurance (1½g) | 85¾ | 88¾ |
| American Reserve | 15¾ | 16¾ |
| American Surety (2½) | 59¼ | 61¾ |
| Baltimore-American (.20a) | 7½ | 8½ |
| Bankers & Shippers (3g) | 84½ | 89½ |
| Boston (16a) | 800 | 815 |
| Camden Fire (1) | 21½ | 23¾ |
| City of New York (1g) | 18½ | 20½ |
| Connecticut General Life (1) | 37½ | 39½ |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 40¾ | 43¾ |
| Federal (1.40) | 43¾ | 46¼ |
| Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a) | 69½ | 73½ |
| Fireman Fund (SF) (3) | 87½ | 91½ |
| Firemen's Newark (.40) | 13½ | 14¾ |
| Franklin Fire (1a) | 39 | 31 |
| General Reinsurance (2) | 48¼ | 51¼ |
| Gibraltar Fire&Marine (½g) | 18¾ | 20¼ |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 42½ | 45¾ |
| Globe & Republic (½) | 9¾ | 10¾ |
| Great American Insurance (1a) | 20¾ | 21¾ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 27¾ | 29¾ |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 97¼ | 101¾ |
| Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a) | 44½ | 47½ |
| Home Insurance (1.20a) | 31¾ | 33¾ |
| Homestead (½g) | 14¾ | 16¾ |
| Insurance Co N America (2½a) | 84¼ | 86¾ |
| Jersey Insurance New York (1½) | 38¼ | 41¼ |
| Knickerbocker (½) | 8¾ | 9¾ |
| Maryland Casualty | 5¾ | 6¾ |
| Massachusetts Bond (3½) | 71¼ | 74¾ |
| MerchantsMisof New York (.40) | 7¾ | 8¼ |
| MerchantsFireAssociation (1½a) | 47¾ | 50¾ |
| National Fire (2) | 61¼ | 64¼ |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 7¾ | 8¾ |
| National Union (3a) | 187 | 197 |
| NewAmsterdamCasualty (½g) | 37¾ | 39¾ |
| New Brunswick (1½a) | 32 | 34½ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 47¾ | 50¼ |
| New York Fire (.80) | 14¾ | 15¾ |
| North River (1) | 23¾ | 25¾ |
| Northeast Insurance | 4¾ | 5¾ |
| Northern (3a) | 93½ | 96 |
| Pacific Fire (5) | 109½ | 114½ |
| Pacific Indemnity (2a) | 48¾ | 51¾ |
| Peerless Casualty Company | 12¾ | 13¾ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 88¾ | 92¾ |
| Preferred Accident (.80a) | 15¾ | 16¾ |
| Providence-Washington (1a) | 37¾ | 39¾ |
| Reinsurance Cor N York (.075g) | 8¾ | 9¾ |
| Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20) | 25¾ | 27¾ |
| Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a) | 22¾ | 24¾ |
| St Paul Fire & Marine (3a) | 304 | 314 |
| Seaboard Surety (½g) | 53¾ | 55½ |
| Security (1.40) | 37¾ | 39¾ |
| Springfield (4½a) | 127½ | 133 |
| Standard Accident | 65¼ | 69 |
| Travelers (16) | 485 | 500 |
| Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a) | 38¾ | 40¾ |
| United States Fire (3) | 49¾ | 52½ |
| United States Guarantee (1.60a) | 76½ | 81½ |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 33¾ | 35¾ |

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year.
gDeclared or paid so far this year.

**Investment Trusts**
**Management**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Affiliated Fund Inc | 3.37 | 3.65 |
| Amerex Holding | 23.75 | 25.625 |
| American Business Shares | 3.33 | 3.65 |
| Axe Houghton Fund | 13.27 | 14.27 |
| Bond Inv Tr of America | 99.73 | 103.89 |
| Boston Fund | 16.51 | 17.75 |
| Broad Street Investing | 27.40 | 29.62 |
| Bullock Fund | 14.31 | 15.68 |
| Canadian Investment Fund | 3.08 | 3.75 |
| Century Shares Trust | 28.25 | 30.39 |
| Chemical Fund | 9.88 | 10.89 |
| Christiana Securities Co | 3290.00 | 3425.00 |
| Commodity Corp | 9.13 | .. |
| Consolidated Invest Tr | 38.00 | 38.00 |
| Dividend Shares | 1.31 | 1.33 |
| Eaton & Howard Bal Fd | 10.94 | 21.42 |
| Eaton & Howard Stock Fd | 11.90 | 12.78 |
| Equitable Invest Corp | 29.43 | 31.65 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 30.75 | 33.00 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 17.65 | 18.99 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 21.07 | 23.09 |
| General Capital | 31.71 | 34.10 |
| General Investors Trust | 5.16 | 5.56 |
| Incorporated Investors Tr | 19.79 | 21.29 |
| Institutional Sec: Bank Group | .81 | .89 |
| Inst Sec: Insurance Group | 1.13 | 1.24 |

†Keystone Custodian Funds

| | Bid | Asked | | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B-1 | .... | 33.48 | S-1 | .... | 25.85 |
| B-2 | .... | 29.15 | S-2 | .... | 14.04 |
| B-3 | .... | 19.03 | S-3 | .... | 10.72 |
| B-4 | .... | 9.49 | S-4 | .... | 4.47 |
| K-1 | .... | 17.22 | K-2 | .... | 19.47 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †Loomis Sayles Mut Fd | 93.90 | .... |
| †Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd | 39.30 | .... |
| Maryland Fund | 4.30 | 4.80 |
| Mass Invest Tr | 20.58 | 22.13 |
| Mass Inv 2d Pfd | 10.13 | 10.89 |
| Mutual Invest | 10.62 | 11.60 |
| Nation Wide Voting | 1.24 | 1.37 |
| New England Fund | 12.11 | 13.05 |
| *Old Colony Tr Assoc | 18.25 | 19.875 |
| Plymouth Fund Inc | .48 | .53 |
| Putnam Fund | 13.38 | 14.39 |
| Quarterly Income Shares | 6.10 | 6.60 |
| Railway & Light Sec | 11.375 | 13.75 |
| Railway & Light Sec pf | 104.00 | .... |
| Repub Invest Fund | 3.44 | 3.78 |
| Scudder Stevens & Clark | 89.63 | 91.45 |
| Spencer Trask Fund | 13.87 | 14.75 |
| State Street Invest | 79.40 | 85.32 |
| Trusteed Am Bk "B" | .43 | .... |
| Trusteed Industry Shrs | .72 | .81 |
| Wellington Fund | 15.98 | 17.57 |

**Fixed and Unit Type**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assoc Stand Oil | 6.25 | 7.00 |
| Corp Tr A A mod. ac mod | 2.69 | .... |
| Cumulative Trust Shares | 4.70 | .... |
| Diversified Tr C | 3.60 | .... |
| Diversified Tr D | 5.50 | 6.25 |
| Foundation Tr Shrs A | 3.70 | 4.30 |
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 4.71 | 5.45 |
| Nation Wide Sec | 3.60 | .... |
| North Am Bond Tr Ctfs | 38.25 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1953 | 2.08 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1955 | 2.68 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1956 | 2.63 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1958 | 2.27 | .... |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 2.38 | .... |
| US Elec Lt & Pow "A" | 15.625 | .... |
| US Elec Lt & Pow "B" | 1.70 | .... |

**Investment Banking**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blair & Co | 2.125 | 2.50 |
| First Boston Corp | 32.25 | 33.25 |

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

**Aviation Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| American Airlines pf | 117½ | 122½ |
| Liberty Aircraft | 10¾ | 11¾ |
| N E Airlines | 7¼ | 8¼ |
| Piper Aircraft | 5¼ | 6¼ |
| Pollak Manufacturing Co | 5¾ | 7¼ |

**Water Bonds**

| California Wat Ser | Rate | Mat | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amer W W & El | 5 | 1975 | 101¾ | 104¼ |
| California Wat Ser | 4 | 1961 | 109 | .... |
| Community Wat Ser | 5½ | 1946 | 93¾ | 96½ |
| Indianapolis Water | 3½ | 1966 | 107½ | 109 |
| Monmouth Con Wat | 5 | 1956 | 101¾ | 104½ |
| New Rochelle Water | 5 | 1951 | 98¼ | 100¾ |
| New Rochelle Water | 5½ | 1951 | 101 | 103¾ |
| New York Wat Ser | 5 | 1951 | 101½ | 103½ |
| Oregon-Wash Water | 5 | 1957 | 100½ | 102¾ |
| Ser Spr Br W Ser | 5 | 1967 | 102¼ | 105 |
| So Bay Cons | 5 | 1950 | 81¼ | 84¼ |
| Union Water Ser | 5½ | 1951 | 101¾ | .. |
| West Virginia Wat | 4 | 1961 | 107 | .. |

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Extra Rate | Pe- riod | Pay- able | Hldrs of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Income Fund | 15c | .. | .9.30 | 9.15 |
| **Accumulated** | | | | |
| Towne Secur pf | $3.50 | .. | 10- 8 | 9-28 |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Hotel Barbizon, Inc | $5 | .. | 9-30 | 9-27 |
| Lazarus (F & R) | 37½c | .. | 10-25 | 10-15 |
| 49 W 27th Street Corp. | | | | |
| V. T. C. | $1.50 | .. | 10-15 | 10- 6 |
| McGraw-Hill Pub | 30c | .. | 11- 1 | 10-15 |
| Sparks Withington | 10c | .. | 10-30 | 10- 9 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Amer News Co | 30c | .. | 11-15 | 11- 5 |
| Associated Telephone Co., Ltd., $1.25 pf | 31¼c | Q | 11- 1 | 10-15 |
| Autoline Oil Co., $ pf | 30c | Q | 10- 1 | 9-25 |
| Bobbs-Merrill Co 4½ pf | $1.12½ | Q | 10- 1 | 9-22 |
| Bridgeport Hyd Co | 30c | Q | 10-15 | 9-21 |
| Brookline Trust Co. (Brookline, Mass.) | $3 | Q | 10- 1 | 9-21 |
| Ca Bronze | 37½c | Q | 11- 1 | 10-11 |
| Canadian Bronze Co., Ltd., 5 pf | $1.25 | Q | 11- 1 | 10-11 |
| Central Hudson, G&E | 17c | .. | 11- 1 | 9-30 |
| Do 4½ pf | $1.12½ | Q | 10- 1 | 9-24 |
| Central N Y Pow pf | $1.25 | Q | 11- 1 | 10-11 |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co. | 50c | .. | 10- 3 | 9-24 |
| Commodity Corp | 60c | .. | 9-30 | 9-27 |
| Cons Chemical Indus Inc cum part pf Class A | 37½c | Q | 11- 1 | 10- 4 |
| Dixie Home Stores | 15c | Q | 10-15 | 9-30 |
| Douglas Aicraft | 65c | .. | 11-22 | 11- 8 |
| Eason Oil Co cum conv pf | 37½c | Q | 10- 5 | 9-24 |
| G A Oil of Texas 6 cv pf | 15c | Q | 10- 1 | 9-20 |
| Johnson S & S Shoe | 20c | .. | 10- 1 | 9-27 |
| Ken Inc $1.25 cum pf | 31¼c | Q | 10-15 | 9-30 |
| Kennedys, Inc | 20c | Q | 10-20 | 10- 9 |
| Kerr-Addis GoldM Ltd | 5c | .. | 10-28 | 9-30 |
| Keyes F 6 cum pr pf | $1.50 | Q | 10- 1 | 9-24 |
| Lebanon Val Gas 6 pf | 75c | Q | 11- 1 | 10-15 |
| Lincoln A B&T, Roch | 37½c | Q | 11- 1 | 10-20 |
| L A B&T, Roch 4 cv pf | 37½c | Q | 11- 1 | 10-20 |
| Munsing Paper 5 1st pf | 25c | Q | 11- 1 | 10-30 |
| New Bruns Teleph Ltd | 12c | Q | 10-15 | 9-30 |
| Nor Penn G 7 pr pf | $1.75 | Q | 10-15 | 10- 1 |
| Nor Illinois Cp cv cv | 37½c | Q | 11- 1 | 10-15 |
| do cv pf | 37½c | Q | 11- 1 | 10-15 |
| do | 35c | .. | 11- 1 | 10-15 |
| Nova Sco T, Halifax | $2.50 | Q | 10-15 | 9-30 |
| Pac Grey L, $3.50cv pf | 87½c | Q | 11- 1 | 9-18 |
| Prosperity Co pf | $1.25 | Q | 10-15 | 10- 5 |
| Rhode Island Ins | 5c | .. | 10- 1 | 9-24 |
| Santa Cruz Port Cem | 25c | Q | 10- 1 | 9-25 |
| SeattleT&R, Seattle, W | 50c | Q | 10- 1 | 9-27 |
| Seven-Up Bot, St. L, Mo. | 15c | .. | 10- 1 | 9-17 |
| Shaler, A | 30c | Q | .... | 9-27 |
| Superheater | 25c | .. | 10-15 | 10- 1 |
| Super Mold of Calif | 50c | S | 10-30 | 10- 1 |
| Sharmatonic Carbon | $4 | Q | 9-30 | 9-27 |
| So Calif Edison | 37½c | Q | 11-15 | 10-20 |
| Towle Manufacturing | $1.50 | Q | 10-15 | 10- 5 |
| Union Oil, Calif | 25c | Q | 11-10 | 10- 9 |
| Vanadium Corp Am | 25c | .. | 10-15 | 10- 5 |
| Wash Gas Lt $5 pf | $1.25 | Q | 11-10 | 10-25 |
| Do $4.50 pf | $1.12½ | Q | 11-10 | 10-25 |

## Am. Stove Issue Oversubscribed

NEW YORK (AP)—A special offering of 11,365 shares of American Stove Co. capital stock was oversubscribed on the floor of the stock exchange. The stock was offered by Shields & Co. at $17.50 a share with a commission of 45 cents a share.

## 'Business Influence' in U. S. Foreign Policy, Crowley Aim

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—The Administration is steadily strengthening the "business influence" and management by businessmen in America's economic foreign affairs operations.

In his first interview as head of the newly-established Foreign Economic Administration, Leo T. Crowley has made clear that while he will operate within the framework of the foreign policy determined by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and President Roosevelt, his organization will not be under State Department control.

Mr. Cowley said he hoped his agency would bring a little "business thought" into the administration of economic foreign affairs, exerting real influence on what is to be done for the future of international commerce after the war. He even went so far as to say that "our foreign economic activities are now separated into two groups, with the administrative agencies under me and the policy-making agencies under Mr. Hull."

**Influence Foreign Policy**

He added that the wide ramifications of his global organization's activities would undoubtedly influence the nation's foreign policy by the sheer comprehensiveness of its functions.

The circumstances of Mr. Crowley's appointment, announced, simultaneously with the naming of Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as Undersecretary of State, plus the contents of Mr. Crowley's interview, indicate:

That the Administration is moving to avoid recurrent criticisms that its foreign agencies, and particularly the State Department, had been overly occupied with diplomacy and international politics rather than with consideration of the international future of American business and industry.

That appropriate government agencies might now give attention to such matters as the acquisition of air-base rights around the world for American aviation. Three globe-girdling Senators, just returned from a tour of the war fronts, have stressed that while the United States has spent millions of dollars developing wartime air bases, it will lose its rights to many of them six months after the war.

**Eliminate Duplication**

That the consolidation of the former Office of Economic Warfare, Lend-Lease and the foreign relief organization in one agency would eliminate a lot of overlapping and duplication of administration and manpower both here and overseas. Field operations, especially of the OEW, have been strongly criticized by the military who have declared there were so many representatives at work in military zones that it was almost impossible to know who represented what and why.

That Secretary Hull has not succeeded in his supposed objective of bringing all government foreign operations directly under the State Department, but that since Mr. Hull and Mr. Crowley reportedly see eye to eye on most matters, this will create no controversy.

As to immediate tasks, Mr. Crowley disclosed in his interview yesterday that he would retain the Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation and the Office of Economic Warfare as "divisions" within the new OFEA until further study should determine what organizational changes would be made.

Heading the divisions will be Lauchlin Currie, "on loan" from his job as administrative assistant to the President, who will serve as executive officer of OEW; Murray Latimer, who will serve as acting chief of OFFR, succeeding Herbert H. Lehman, who has become a presidential assistant; and Bernard Knollenberg, senior Lend-Lease deputy who will be acting administrator and take over where Mr. Stettinius left off.

**Personal Data**

Mr. Crowley said he did not intend immediately to "hire or fire," nor would he bring in "big names." It was considered likely, however, that some redistribution of personnel would eventually be forthcoming. Latest available figures show that the personnel now under Mr. Crowley is roughly: OEW, 3,100 in the United States, 400 abroad; Lend-Lease, 600 in the United States, 100 abroad; OFFR, 258 in the United States, 31 abroad.

Still under survey by the Bureau of the Budget is the State Department's own Office of Foreign Economic Co-ordination under Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson. This will continue, at least for the present, as a coordinating and liaison agency between Mr. Crowley and the State Department.

"I will not attempt to have a foreign policy of my own," Mr. Crowley said. "My end is operating and administering, while policy-making is for the President and Secretary Hull to determine."

The new assignment for "Management-Engineer" Crowley will, it is held, help Mr. Roosevelt carry Congress with him into the postwar peace-preparing.

## Furniture Orders Drop Sharply During August

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—The month of August saw the sharpest decline since February in new orders accepted by Grand Rapids furniture manufacturers, Seidman and Seidman, accountants for the industry, reported.

Volume of new business last month—36 per cent under that for July—dropped to the August, 1939, level, the report said, with manufacturers voluntarily turning away orders to keep production schedules within restricted bounds of material and manpower.

## English Note Use At New Record High

*By the Associated Press*

London

A new record high was established for notes in circulation during the week ended Sept. 29, the Bank of England statement disclosed. An increase of £5,765,000 lifted the total to £986,465,000 and came within £15,000,000 of the authorized total of one billion pounds.

Private deposits increased £11,061,000, and public deposits were up £2,133,000. Gains of £13,189,000 were reported in other securities, and Government securities increased almost £6,000,000.

The bank's reserve was lowered by £5,833,000, reflecting the increase in note circulation.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week was 6.4 per cent, compared with 22.0 per cent the same week a year ago.

## ¼ of $56 Billion In Check Accounts Owned by Individuals

WASHINGTON (AP)—Approximately 25 per cent of the $56,000,000,000 in checking accounts in the nation's banks belongs to individuals, the Federal Reserve Board estimated, adding that the percentage was lower than it had expected to find.

The board said businesses hold about 70 per cent or $39,000,000,000 of the total with the remainder in accounts of non-profit associations and foreign businesses and individuals.

The aggregate of demand deposits on July 31, date of the survey, represented an increase of $2,500,000,000 in the preceding four months, the board said.

It added that $26,000,000,000 was accoun

# CLASSIFIED

### HOUSES WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., or suburbs—Monitor Correspondent desires to rent small house—family of four. Write NEAL STAMFORD, 1, Norway Street, Boston.

### INSURANCE

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Any Kind
FRED I. WILSON CORP.
119 West Boston Post Rd. Mamaroneck, N. Y.

### ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—39 Stanton Road—Large, sunny room; private family; 1st floor; business lady; convenient to bus and train; breakfasts and dinners, or privileges. Asp. 1175.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lovely single room, newly furnished; near Dupont Circle. Call after 6:00 p. m. MIchigan 2872.

### OFFICE SPACE

PRACTITIONER'S office to let part time. The Little Building, Boston. Box B-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C.—605 W. 112th St., (Apt. 41) near Riverside. Quiet home for those needing rest and care. Meals. Mrs. Hill. UN 4-9136.

N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St. (Riverside Dr.): Apt. 51—Nice room; southern exposure; good food; care if desired. Vesper, University 4-7482.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PART-FULL TIME cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nursemaids, day workers, launderesses, elevator operators, porters, dishwashers. Gooding's Agency, 221 West 125th Street, N. Y. C. MO. 2-2076.

### HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Experienced operator, good pay. PALACE BEAUTY SALON, 112 Main Street.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRLS — WOMEN
WAR PLANT (AGE 17-45)
Experienced and inexperienced for radio assembly and machine shop work; rapid advancement; essential workers need release statement. CARDWELL, 81 Prospect St. Brooklyn, N. Y. (8th Ave. subway to High St. Station.)

MAID to do general housekeeping and cooking for family of three in Boston suburb, live in; pleasant living quarters. Tel. Big 1372 or Box N-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Capable person to care for elderly lady and do upstairs work. Write MRS. HENRY KIDDER, Concord, Mass., or telephone Concord 490.

WANTED—On Canadian lake shore, 8 miles from Buffalo, experienced middle-aged second maid; very light work; pleasant home for one who enjoys country life. TEN ELMS, Ridgeway, Ontario, Canada.

YOUNG woman, attendant-companion to active college girl; must be Christian Scientist. Tel. Groton 878 (Mass.).

### MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

W. F. WELISCH & CO. Est. 1905. Wants new accounts food products of merit. Answer, 244 California St., San Francisco 11, Calif.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information. Buckley Bros. Co. Inc., 881 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT (Christian Scientist)—Man, 27, (deferred). College training, commercial technical experience, wishes position. Write Box M-36, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED housekeeper desires position in gentleman's or motherless home, or supervisory work in clubs, etc. Tel. Wellesley 1139 (Mass.) between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Write Box B-88, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED, experienced housekeeper wishes position in motherless home. Call Beacon 2143 (Brookline, Mass.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A substantial woman desires a position as companion, drives car. Address "Willing," 255 Electric Avenue.

SECRETARY with 20 years' bus. experience, 15 with her present employer, desires greater activity and usefulness; executive ability, adaptable personality. N. Y. C. preferred. Write Box D-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
23 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C. Rm. 1019. Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511.

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave. 3 items $1.00. Closed Wed. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LONDON PAPER FACTOR established pre-1914 seeks to contact American paper-maker of best quality writing papers with a view to U. K. sales agency when war restrictions are lifted. Box W-1782, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

### CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST 9-3090

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE BUYS, WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY, AND SILVER. 1108 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

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FIRESTONE STUDIOS—Teach your favorite dance—children, adults. 360 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. Yon. 3-4348.

### FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Home-made aprons, necktie style, florals $1.25 each, postpaid in U. S. A.; stripes $1.50. MRS. BERTHA F. NEWCOMER, Hanover, Pa.

### FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG. 1016, BOSTON

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

### HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY REPAIRS 17c. All makes; any amount of runs. Full-Fashioned Lisle or Rayon Mesh Hosiery, first quality. ROSEWIN, 505 Fifth Avenue (Room 501), N. Y. C.

### MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
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STEINWAYS, other Grands, reasonable. We buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Ave. (55th). New York. Circle 7-3879.

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EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 200-mile radius. HARDMAN PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

DICK SEBOUH'S tuning and repairing service since 1920; excellent work, moderate charges. 41 West 125th. N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852.

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Radio Repairing
CROKER, EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-8056.

# CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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RUGS CLEANED, STORED, REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
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IF YOU have a sewing machine not now in use, call WHITE now. It may mean cash to you and help a patriotic sewer without a sewing machine. Tel. TROW. 5734, Cambridge, Mass.

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Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Depot
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Repaired, Rented and Serviced
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Are you floundering for lack of guidance? Consult HELEN TRIMPE, Director Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 3-8053, N. Y. C.

### WANTED

OLD PHONOGRAPH RECORDS — Will pay cash any quantity or make. O'BYRNE DE WITT, 51 Warren St., Roxbury 19, Mass. HIG 0616.

### WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 31 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4468.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

### YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled.
HANLEY COMPANY, Forge Village, Mass.

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Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

| | One Edition | All Editions |
|---|---|---|
| 1 or 2 times | 35c | 70c |
| 3 times within 7 consecutive days | 30c | 60c |
| 3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks | 25c | 50c |
| 6 consecutive days | 25c | 50c |

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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| | One Edition | All Editions |
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| 1 or 2 times | 18c | 35c |
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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

## Connecticut

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Telephone: 4-6585
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Davis & Hawley
*Jewelers for over a century*
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
MAIN AT JOHN

MAKE A RECORD IN YOUR OWN VOICE of your own personal message, to send to your loved ones in the Armed Forces of the United States, anywhere in the world. You may do this at Read's Gift Post, through Oct. 10th only, for just 30c.

READ'S

ORDER YOUR PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS NOW

See our wide selection of appropriate and beautiful Christmas greeting cards.

HOWLAND'S

### GREENWICH

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE WITH SAFETY at THE FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION of GREENWICH
*Current Rate of Return On All Types of Savings 2½%*
*Accounts Insured Up to $5,000.00*
TELEPHONES 4650—4651
289 Greenwich Avenue

Scott's Grass Seed for Fall Planting
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

*When You*
**Purchase Goods**
Advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor
or answer a
Monitor advertisement—
*please mention*
**The Christian Science Monitor**

## CONNECTICUT

### GREENWICH (Continued)

PUTNAM ANTIQUE SHOP
Do not sacrifice your antiques. We pay good prices for them.
*Call Greenwich 3160*
16 WEST PUTNAM AVENUE

### HARTFORD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
*Frayer & Foster* *Hartford Coal Co.*
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

★ "Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds" ★
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
33 Asylum Street

STEAK BROILER
59 Elm Street Phone 7-5751
SANDWICHES ONLY
*No Heavy Cooking*
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays
10 A. M. — 2 P. M.

Spear & McManus
Established 1869 231 Asylum Street
Boston Ferns and Chinese Evergreen for Interior Decorations
*Managers*
Joseph B. McManus *and*
Louise McManus Ottenberg

### MERIDEN

BENSON'S
*The Fashion Store in Meriden*
38 Colony Street

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
763 Main Street Phone 1661

### NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
DEPARTMENT STORE
303 Main Street New Britain

### NEW HAVEN

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS
Enjoy a WILLAT WANDA COLD PERMANENT WAVE
An Improved Method
With Added Comfort
Sylvia's Beauty Salon
1088 Chapel Street

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.)

### NORWALK

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*For Your*
*Christmas Photographs*
Make the Appointment NOW!
MANUGIAN STUDIOS
50 No. Main Street, So. Norwalk
Opposite City Hall Phone Norwalk 4983
Nights and Sundays by Appointment Only

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Have your oil tanks filled NOW so that we may refill our tanks in order to keep you supplied.
DEVINE BROS.
38 Commerce Street, Norwalk

FRANK JACOBY
*Women's and Misses' Apparel*
10-12 North Main Street
South Norwalk

## CONNECTICUT

### NORWALK (Continued)

Buy Christmas Gifts
*for the Boys in the Service Now!*
★
Gifts for those in the Army must be mailed by October 15th and for the ones in the Navy by Nov. 1st. A large assortment of practical gifts can be found at
DONNELLY'S
21 Washington St., South Norwalk

### STAMFORD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dial 4-6126-7-8
Darien Enterprise 5250
GRAND CENTRAL MARKET
*A Complete Food Store*
37 Atlantic Street Stamford

### WATERBURY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6291. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
*"Waterbury's Dependable Store"*
Christmas packages for our soldiers overseas must be mailed before Oct. 15th. You'll find many items all through the store which will be appropriate.

KATHLEEN MARY QUINLAN FACE CREAM
So rich—so smooth—so delightful to use!—exclusive with
Eugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

*See Our Famous Chatham Blankets constructed of 25% Pure Wool*
—in blue, green—
Cedarose and rose—size 6 ft. x 7 ft.
$4.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown Waterbury Cheshire

Our "Zoric" Dry Cleaning Is Satisfactory
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

Sullivan's *Boys' and Men's Wear*
Waterbury and Torrington
COLD WEATHER ITEMS!
Boys' Mackinaws 8.95 to 15.95
Reversible Fingertip Coats 8.95 to 19.95
in camel hair, fleeces and corduroy.

J. H. ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS
*Consultation and Design*
Machinery ● Tools ● Buildings
P. O. Box 1525 Waterbury, Ct.

## Maryland

### ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
*Real Estate Rentals—Insurance*
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

### BALTIMORE

WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
*Estimates Without Obligation*
Howard E. Oler Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
864 N. Howard Street VErnon 5891

## New York

### ALBANY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK TO SCHOOL!
*Everything for the Children*
W. M. WHITNEY & CO.

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2164

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

BIRTHDAYS should be remembered
ANNIVERSARIES must be remembered with FLOWERS
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET PHONE 3-4258

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY (Continued)

IMPORTED SOCKS
ENGLISH RIB—ALL WOOL
$1.00
Luddy
92 STATE STREET DIAL 4-6853

### AUBURN

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2000-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

### BINGHAMTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5631 9 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Fall Shoes for Men
Florsheim
Bostonians
Johnston & Murphy
Mansfield
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 MAIN ST.

VAN COTT Jeweler
*We invite you to sample our new fragrances in*
TUVACHÉ PERFUME
60 COURT STREET

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court Street
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes
Kuppenheimer; Michaels-Stern, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MAREAU LAUDER CO.
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET

WE HAVE A NOTION
You'll like our newly refurnished and redecorated Notions Department. You'll find it more pleasant to do your notions shopping here, because of the convenient, everything-in-sight arrangement, and more complete lines of stock.
McLEAN'S

### BRONXVILLE

William Hair Stylist
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE BRONXVILLE 2-6200

GRAMATAN
Moving & Storage, Inc.
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving — Packing — Shipping
Certified Cold Storage
100 PONDFIELD ROAD BR. 2-1456

*Kenwood Blankets*
*Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.*
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

### BUFFALO

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
38 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

WIESE, *Florist*
*Flowers for Everybody*
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | A | R | P | I | S | T |
| U | L | M | ■ | N | ■ | W |
| T | A | ■ | I | S | L | E |
| T | I | P | ■ | E | ■ | N |
| O | ■ | A | S | C | O | T |
| N | O | W | ■ | T | A | Y |
| ■ | L | ■ | ■ | H | ■ | ■ |
| A | G | E | ■ | N | U | T |
| P | A | D | D | Y | ■ | H |
| P | ■ | W | ■ | E | A | R |
| L | E | A | H | ■ | L | U |
| E | ■ | R | ■ | R | A | M |
| S | I | D | D | O | N | S |

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## NEW YORK

### BUFFALO (Continued)

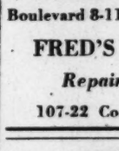
GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

### CORTLAND

A Reminder
Number 18 Coupon Good for A Pair of Shoes Now
BUY BROWNBILT SHOES
*Expert Fitting*
BROWNBILT SHOES
43 MAIN STREET

### FLUSHING

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Flushing 9-8046. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



A BEAUTIFUL PERMANENT
to Start the FALL SEASON
CLARA P. ANDREWS
New Trend Adapted to Individual Need
134-22 Northern Blvd.
FLushing 9-2313

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
*Local and Long Distance Moving*
CARPET CLEANING
*on premises*
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555
*We Buy and Sell Used Rugs*
Cleaning, Washing, Shampooing, Dyeing, Repairing of Rugs and Carpets Demothed. Fire and Theft Insurance.
E. J. CLARK CARPET CLEANING CO.
137-44 Northern Blvd.
FLushing 9-8400 or BAyside 9-0123
Great Neck Branch Imperial 310

### FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds — Expert Tree Trimming—Evergreens—Shrubs—Trees
Bulbs—Grading—Seeding
Entire Charge Taken
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. BAyside 9-6450

### FOREST HILLS

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Boulevard 8-7883. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
*A Complete Service*
*New and Used Carpets for Sale*
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Boulevard 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO CO.
*Repairs — Service*
107-22 Continental Avenue

### FREEPORT

Walk-Over
*for Men and Women*
*Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

BURTON SHOPS
*Ladies' Ready to Wear*
79 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y. — 6 Park Place Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

### GLOVERSVILLE

*Armstrong's*
LINOLEUM
*plus*
*Expert Installation*
ARGERSINGER'S

*Order Your Personal Christmas Cards NOW*
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
The Leading Hardware Merchants
Phone 2228 13 North Main Street

### GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
*Established 1917*
Complete Banking Service
*Member*
*Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Kathleen's Millinery
*New Fall Selections*
Bags — Novelties — Fancy Hair Ornaments
Dutch Caps and Casual Hats at $1.98
HATS DESIGNED AND REMODELED
99 Middle Neck Road GN 5081

HINDER HAT SHOPPE
Smart Styles in
FALL HATS
$1.98—$2.98
1A Third Street G. N. 3444

## NEW YORK

### HEMPSTEAD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 3240-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
*Greater Long Island's Dept. Store*
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
*"Back the Attack"*
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
*No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls*

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
BACK THE ATTACK
*featuring*
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Georges
fine furniture
352 Fulton Ave. Phone Hempstead 2154
BUY BONDS, TOO
Unusual Selection of DRESSES and HATS
Fann's
255 Fulton Avenue
*Buy Bonds Too*

Eddie's Fish Market
Buy Bonds
282 FRONT STREET (near MAIN)
*If it swims, clings, or crawls, we have it*

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
*Quality Furniture*
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon, Mon., Wed., Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. ROGOS, Jeweler
DIAMONDS, WATCHES and JEWELRY
Now is the time to select
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR OVERSEAS
*Watch and Jewelry Repairing*
37-04 82ND STREET

ART HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving
*Farel Destin Cosmetics*
*Creative Hair Styling*
40-14 83rd Street HA. 4-7467

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Shelley's
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927

### JAMAICA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all makes radios. One year written guarantee. Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
*Call Nearest Branch*
JAmaica 6-1200 BOulevard 8-3300
HAvemeyer 9-1500 FLushing 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)
Payment over 12 months
Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre

### JAMESTOWN

FALL SHOWING
*of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings*
THE PRINTZ CO.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

### KENMORE

Avon COSMETICS
*Beautiful Gift Sets*
ARMY AND NAVY KITS FOR THE BOYS IN SERVICE
On display at 27 LaSalle Ave., or call Mrs. Ellen Grimmer, Delaware 5482

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
DRESSES
Wool, Crepe, Jersey
*Juniors', Misses', Women's and half sizes*
$3.98 up to $19.98

## NEW YORK

### LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

### MANHASSET

MANHASSET FLORIST
*Flowers for all occasions by Wire*
Large selection of flower containers
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome Rd.
Tel. Manhasset 760

### MOUNT VERNON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Beverly 7-8219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marion Young RESTAURANT
*Luncheon • Afternoon Tea Dinner*
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
*Hair Stylist*
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

CHELSEA
*"Service That Satisfies"*
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884 Fa 4-3948 NE 2-1412

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
*Direct From Our Farms at*
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

### NEW ROCHELLE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
*Direct From Our Farms at*
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Wolfe-Dahms HATS
*Our New Address*
367 NORTH AVENUE
(Opp. Lockwood)

### NEW YORK CITY

*Borough of Brooklyn*

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M. BIE
*Certified Gemologist*
Shore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

GOLDMAN'S
*Brooklyn's Largest Yarn Store*
Featuring all latest type yarns and shades. Free instructions.
BUY BONDS
4417 13th Ave. Tel. Windsor 8-2020

TEL. ESPLANADE 3-3101
CONTOUR D'VOUS BEAUTY SALONS
*Hair Style Creators*
1601 Avenue "M," Brooklyn
The salon that meets every beauty need

ELIZABETH CULLIMORE
Graduate Corsetiere
CAMP
Agency for Camp Corsets
Expert fitting — Lingerie — Hosiery
738 Nostrand Avenue SLocum 6-3931

BUNNY SHERMAN MILLINERY
Custom-Made and Ready-to-Wear
7712 Fifth Avenue Shore Rd. 8-7252
Brooklyn, N. Y.

D. KEISER
975 Flatbush Avenue
DRESSES AND BLOUSES OF DISTINCTION
*Reasonable Savings to Buy Bonds*

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Honeywood 6-0801 Huguenot Park

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

POUGHKEEPSIE

Look!
LUCKEY'S
Will be open
Friday Nights to 9

We have resumed our 'Open House' policy to provide extra shopping hours for the convenience of those who do not have time to shop by day. We feel sure that this announcement will meet with wide approval by the thousands of busy people who took advantage of this extra shopping time in the past.

★ Invest in Your Country's Future by Purchasing U. S. War Bonds

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE

THE HOME OF SMART FURS
SAMUEL SCHNEIDER FURS
96-11 Springfield Blvd. Queens Village MI-7-0527

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 2-2654
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers for All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For a Long-Lasting Fur or Cloth Coat
Cohen's Fur Shop
Jamaica Avenue at 104th Street
VIrginia 9-8314

COMPLETE FALL STOCK
Famous Shoes
TREADEASY
WILBUR-COON
EDWARDS
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave.
VI. 7-8254
Quality worth your ration stamp

ROOFING • TINSMITH
Hot Air FURNACE REPAIRS
Guaranteed Workmanship
D. SCHMERER, Inc.
105-22 Jamaica Avenue VI. 7-0808
Established 1913

Rodger-Palliser Press, Inc.
Printing
Full Selection of Christmas Cards
Telephone Virginia 9-3485
8680 102nd St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

FULL LINE OF GIFTS
Uneeda Gift &
Housefurnishing Store
113-19 Jamaica Avenue

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors
Cleaners
8601 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-9475

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6805-R, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We have the new Cold Ray Permanent
MAY DUCAT RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
810 Temple Bldg., 14 Franklin St.

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
438 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
43 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Cash and carry exclusive for the duration
University Ave. at Culver Rd.
Ridge Rd. at Dewey—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

THE FLOWER BOX
"Flowers for Every Occasion"
561-563 Main Street East
We Deliver Main 4712

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 350

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
681 Clinton Avenue North

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WESHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-3362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2840

SCARSDALE

MAISON CECILE
of Scarsdale
Where your inspection is always invited. Just now a complete line of dresses in wool and crepe—Coats and Knox hats.
Exclusive but not expensive.

Furriers—Tailors
ARISTOCRAT
CLEANERS & DYERS, INC.
21 Hartsdale Road Telephone
Hartsdale, N. Y. Scarsdale 1008
BACK THE ATTACK

BOOKS—CARDS
Circulating Library
All the Newest Books
SCARSDALE BOOKSHOP, INC.
12 Harwood Court Tel. Scars. 3025
BACK THE ATTACK

SCHENECTADY

McKETTRICK
CLASSIC
DRESSES
$7.95 $8.95
The Carl Co.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
RECORDS
Columbia and Decca

ST. ALBANS

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts • Housewares • Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 201-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I.

VINCENT'S BEAUTY SALON
201-16 Linden Blvd. Tel. Lau. 8-3552
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Modern Hair Stylist
Permanent Waving Expert on Modern Methods
Where the Promise Is Performed

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4641 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
405 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

GOLDEN GUERNSEY
Guernsey Island
No. 1—1600 Erie Boulevard East
No. 2—West Onondaga at Clinton
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
HOME COOKING

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175
Style Moderate Price Quality

IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs—Carpets
Linoleum
The Store of a Thousand Coverings
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4918

Gifts
Leather Goods
Books
Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
123 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-8138
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co

In Utica we have Herb Farm of London products exclusively—Can we demonstrate to you these herbs, salts, perfume, toilet waters?
Roedel's
255 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

Please mention The Christian Science Monitor when ordering
QUALITY COAL
HIGGINS AND WILKIE
Sewall's Island Phone 2567

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal Wood Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
• Schrafft's Candy
• Revlon • Sitroux Tissues
• Arrid . . . a cream deodorant
559 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 888

Kaye-Turabian Rug Co.
DEALERS IN
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
Rug Cleaning—Repairing—Storing
Native Experts Exclusively
215 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 2622

YONKERS

ANNA-MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Tel. Yon. 5-3021
118 Ashburton Ave.
Permanent Waving Our Specialty

Arrow Shirts—Ties
Dependable Allies
Adam Hats
MILFORD B. HANFT
498 South Broadway
Corner of Lawrence Street

Timely Suggestions
BARBIZON LINGERIE
HANDBAGS
HOSIERY—HANDKERCHIEFS
DRESSES—GLOVES
E. H. TIMM
22 NORTH BROADWAY


Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

# Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

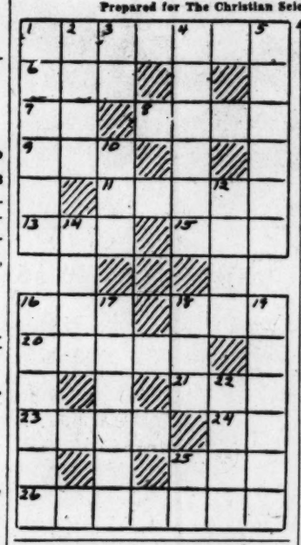
Wide World

**Stamp Auction**

**Philately, in addition to being one of the great American hobbies, is also big business, with stamps ranging in value from a few cents to thousands of dollars. Philatelists or stamp collectors, young and old, are avid attenders of auctions. Here we have a group of buyers at a New York auction intent on their catalogues, following lists of stamps as they are offered for sale. This is serious business and large sums may be at stake as the stamps change ownership.**

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What musician plays instrument having 40 strings?
6—What is a manufacturing city of Germany?
7—Symbol for tantalum is what?
8—Small island.
9—What is a small ostrich plume called?
11—What is name of a style of necktie with broad, crossed ends?
13—At this time.
15—Dundee, Scotland, is on what river?
16—A long time.
18—What is movable piece at end of violin bow by which hairs are tightened?
20—In commerce, unmilled or rough rice, whether growing or cut, is called what?
21—Organ of hearing.
23—Who was one of Laban's daughters?
24—What is symbol of luteolum?
25—Horn of what animal was used as trumpet by ancient Hebrews?
26—Who has been portrayed as the "Tragic Muse" by Reynolds?

Down
1—Who is Bob Hope's co-star in the film "Let's Face It"?
2—What is name of a chain of lofty mountains in Russian Central Asia?
3—Room (abbr.).
4—The San Jose scale is what?
5—A score is a group of how many?
10—Would a tamarin have ears, paws, or buds (sing.)?
12—What is northernmost large island of Hawaiian group?
14—Who is one of feminine characters in opera "Eugen Onegin"?
16—If you ate some Ribstons, they would be what?
17—What was first name of English author of "The Book of Nonsense"?
18—What famous humorist was born at Shirley, Maine?
19—What is the name given by Barrie to his stories to his birthplace, Kirriemuir?
22—Man's name.
25—What is name of an artificial language?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

The general upward trend in stamp prices is reflected in volume one of the 1944 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue which was released by Scott Publications, Inc., early in September.

This new edition of the "Bible" of philately is up to the traditional standards of accuracy and thoroughness in covering the stamp collecting field. Volume one, following the plan introduced last year, covers only those stamps issued by nations of North and South America and the British Commonwealth of Nations. Volume two, to be released later, will deal with stamps of the other nations of the world and a combined edition also will be available, as was the case last year.

There are few innovations in this 100th edition of the Standard Catalogue. The most important addition is the listing of United States Postal and Treasury Savings Stamps for the first time. Beginning with the Postal Savings stamps issued in 1911, which were redeemable in the form of credits to Postal Savings accounts, the new section includes the 1941 Defense Postal Savings Stamps and War Savings Certificate Stamps issued by the Treasury Department in 1917 through 1921, and the current 1942 War Savings stamps which are redeemable for War Bonds. A 10-cent deep blue Postal Savings stamp imprinted on a deposit card and issued in 1911 is valued at $10.00, while $5.00 Treasury Department issues of 1918-1921 are catalogued at from $12.50 to $25.00.

Continuance of the upward trend in prices is seen by Scott Publication officials as a natural result of World War II, with its shutting off of foreign markets and sources. Whether prices will continue at their present or higher levels when foreign markets are reopened after the war remains to be seen.

From French Morocco comes a 1.50-franc stamp similar to the pro-Allied issue noted from Algeria earlier this year. The Morocco Stamp is blue as contrasted with the bright red of its twin from Algeria. The slogan "One Goal Only—Victory" and the figure from the "Marseillaise" statue are identical with the design of the Algeria stamp.

Ecuador has issued a new 20-centavos red orange postal tax stamp. . . . Imperforate copies of Russia's 1938 40-kopeck stamp bearing the portrait of Nicholai Lenin have reached this country. . . . According to J. and H. Stolow, New York wholesalers, the lack of perforation was caused when Russia's perforating machines broke down one day.


STAMPS and COINS

HANDBOOK OF U. S. COINS—Know your coins and their values. You need this handy guide. Cloth bound, 5½"x7½", 128 pages, fully illustrated. Extra features. Price 50c at your dealer. Money catalog sent free. WHITMAN PUBLISHING CO., Dept. 1204, Racine, Wis.


## Did You Ever Wonder

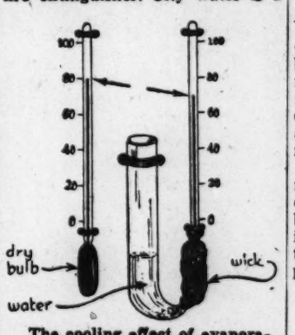
### If Water Always Is the Best Fire Extinguisher?

A fire will go out if you manage to cool the burning material below its ignition or kindling point, or if you smother it by cutting off its supply of oxygen.

Water is highly esteemed as a fire extinguisher because in many cases it combines the two methods of combating fire. The evaporation of water exerts a cooling effect on surrounding objects, and the steam resulting from the contact between water and fire will not support combustion. Consequently water tends both to cool and (particularly in confined places) to smother fire.

However, water is not always the fire extinguisher. Take oil fires (gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, etc.) for example. Oil being lighter than water, it would simply float on top of the flood and continue to burn unchecked, and pouring on water might serve to spread the flames. In a tank or other enclosed space, however, water in the form of great quantities of live steam may be effective in smothering the conflagration.

Fires involving intricate electrical apparatus (such as switchboards) or involving wires carrying high voltage electricity provide further examples of the shortcomings of water as a universal fire extinguisher. City water is a conductor of electricity and if a stream from the fire hose touches an exposed high voltage wire, the current may travel the arc of water to the considerable discomfiture of the hose wielders.




**The cooling effect of evaporation may clearly be seen in the different readings of parallel wet- and dry-bulb thermometers on a dry day.**

Still another form of fire in which the use of water may produce an unwanted result is the thermite incendiary bomb. The chemical action involved in the burning of the fine grains of aluminum mixed with iron oxide is so intense that it actually will feed on the oxygen contained in water and that will cause it to flare more fiercely than before.

But even where there are oil fires and in connection with incendiary bombs, water often can be used to good advantage in keeping surrounding inflammable materials cooled below their kindling point.

W. P. Keasbey

## Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"We're turning them out so fast it solved the local housing problem"

## Brevities

**Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal:** Mussolini will probably go down in history as the man who stuck out his chin one time too many.

**Brubaker in The New Yorker:** A Kansas City bank clerk is being praised because he is willing to be a soldier, though he is the father of seven children. Maybe he is only trying to get a little peace and quiet.

## Daily Anecdote

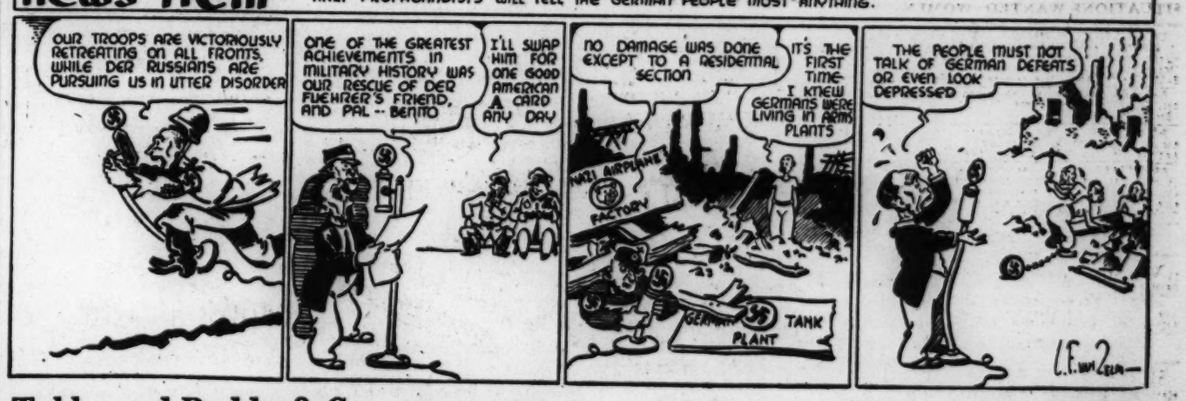
### Modest Einstein

While posing for his portrait at the studio of Sir William Rothstein, Professor Albert Einstein had for his constant companion a solemn gentleman having something of the appearance of an old tortoise who listened intently while Einstein propounded to him certain tentative theories in the field of higher mathematics.

From time to time the stranger would shake his head, whereupon Einstein would pause, reflect, and then start a new line of inquiry. When the discoverer of the theory of relativity was leaving after the final sitting, the presence of the third party was explained.

"He is my mathematician," said Einstein, "who examines problems which I put before him, and checks their validity. You see I am not myself such a good mathematician."

**NEWS ITEM—** NAZI PROPAGANDISTS WILL TELL THE GERMAN PEOPLE MOST ANYTHING.


OUR TROOPS ARE VICTORIOUSLY RETREATING ON ALL FRONTS, WHILE DER RUSSIANS ARE PURSUING US IN UTTER DISORDER
ONE OF THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN MILITARY HISTORY WAS OUR RESCUE OF DER FUEHRER'S FRIEND, AND PAL -- BENITO
I'LL SWAP HIM FOR ONE GOOD AMERICAN A CARD ANY DAY
NO DAMAGE WAS DONE EXCEPT TO A RESIDENTIAL SECTION
IT'S THE FIRST TIME I KNEW GERMANS WERE LIVING IN ARMS PLANTS
NAZI AIRPLANE FACTORY
TANK PLANT
THE PEOPLE MUST NOT TALK OF GERMAN DEFEATS OR EVEN LOOK DEPRESSED
L.E. Van Zeller

**Tubby and Buddy & Co.**—*The Last Swim* By Le Pelley

IT'S A HOT DAY... LET'S GO FOR A SWIM...
WELL... IT'LL BE COLD - IT'S SO LATE IN THE SEASON.
COLD? OH, NO! THE AIR IS WARM, THE WIND IS WARM, THE SUN IS WARM ... EVERYTHING IS JUST RIGHT.
SPLASH
....EXCEPT THE WATER.. !!! THAT'S FREEZING !!
Ahhh!

**The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog**—*Sponge's Absence Needs Looking Into* By Rodgers

"I just can't understand Sponge going off the day the Boss and I were due home—"
"She wouldn't miss being on hand to greet the Boss even if she didn't care anything about saying hello to me!" I thought to myself
Something unexpected must have come up to keep Sponge and Buzzy away," I told T. W.
And I decided to go look for them if they didn't turn up soon!

**The Adventures of Waddles**—*Frozen in His Job* By The Hagers

I gave Miss Lilly Duck a ring. "I thought we might go marketing.
I'll drive your car up to the door At twenty minutes after four."
My new job I would like to chuck. Out came her mother, Juno Duck.
She flung her basket on the seat, And quacked, "Drive on, sir, down the street!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Patience and the Senate

Has the Senate Foreign Relations Committee changed its mind? A few days ago it did not dare debate the very general but useful Fulbright Resolution on United States postwar collaboration for peace. To do so, the Committee Chairman said, would give opportunity for things to be said in the Senate which might only harm relations among the Allies. So the Fulbright Resolution was pigeonholed and it looked as if the United States had the same old Senate that threw away the victory of 1918.

But today the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is in executive session drafting a resolution of its own.

This fact in itself does not indicate a change in the Committee's point of view. Chairman Connally had pointed out that the Senate would prefer something more specific than the Fulbright Resolution, though many thought that what the Chairman really meant was that the Senate would prefer a resolution drafted by its own Foreign Relations Committee instead of one drafted in the House.

Nor does the sudden interest of the Senate Committee in drafting a resolution prove that the members have dispersed their avowed fears of debate. It could take a long time to draft a more specific measure than the Fulbright Resolution.

It is no more than frank to say that the Senate has been under suspicion not only abroad but at home because of its attitude on this question. Since March, it has had a subcommittee supposedly working on a draft of postwar policy. That subcommittee has produced nothing. But when the House Committee offered an inoffensive minimum statement, the Senate Committee decided this was not enough though the Senate could not promise more.

Now, as the chorus of soldiers in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience" suddenly exclaim, "is not this ridiculous—and is not this preposterous!" It must have looked so to the White House and the State Department. There are signs of Executive pressure being put upon the Senate to get something more reasonable done just as quickly as possible. And the Senate Committee seems to be taking the pressure seriously.

Possibly the Senate Committee has at last realized that the debate which might result from prompt action in the Senate would hardly impair the prospects of the coming Anglo-American-Russian conference more than an atmosphere of general uncertainty. Perhaps it senses that Britain and Russia will want to know whether the position taken in that conference by American leaders will be sustained at home or whether it may be repudiated as in 1919. Probably the Senate Committee now recognizes that if this conference is to accomplish much toward postwar peace, it must be based on a clear understanding of the United States' sincere intentions to participate in maintaining that peace.

All right. The Senate Committee seems to have changed its mind. But Americans will watch to see whether this change is real or only apparent. If the doors of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's chamber do not soon open to disclose a real achievement, the public ought to demand that the Fulbright Resolution be passed immediately and let the credit fall where it may.

### The First 100 Years

Not only in Wall Street but in the not-so-cloistered cloisters of American universities, not only in the Packard and Cadillac limousines (remember?) but in the subway, "The Economist" has long had its American fans.

The famous financial journal of London does not come so regularly to American shores as it used to. The "current" issue is current only in the sense that it has just arrived in America. But it is of unusual interest. It marks the hundredth year of publication of this great paper.

The files of "The Economist" reflect the history of an era which have brought changes that might well have been packed into several centuries. Because of the world interests of the British investing classes to which it addresses itself, the periodical is in a very real sense an international paper, with correspondents in many countries and a singularly objective attitude toward economic and political problems of all nations. Those who know this periodical well are glad it has outlived one turbulent century and they have doubtless advised their grandchildren to tell *their* grandchildren to watch for another centenary issue in 2043.

### The Best in Outfits

One of the 8 a. m. regulars got on at the junction, and easing himself down beside a friend absorbed in a newspaper remarked: "Must be mighty interesting news this morning."

"I haven't read the news," replied his seat mate. "I was looking over this advertisement of the Green St. Tailors. Have you bought a new fall suit?"

"Sure have, and it's the best ever."

"What's it like?"

"Well, it is mostly steel gray, very durable, and guaranteed to give lasting satisfaction."

"Sounds like a suit of armor."

"It is, in a way. You see, I decided my overcoat could go another year, or possibly two, and I really don't need another suit. So I put the money into outfitting the boys."

"I didn't know you had other sons."

"I haven't—of my own. But since our Bill was reported missing over Germany, I have realized more than ever that every one of the boys fighting for us on the beaches of Salerno, at Naples, New Guinea, and elsewhere in lonely stretches of the Pacific, is our boy, needing our protection. When Bill was a little shaver and money a bit scarce, his mother and I went without many a new outfit to make sure he was warmly protected against our bleak Northern winters. Now our lads over there are facing things a thousand times more severe than Old Man Winter, and I know I'll feel warmer myself if I am doing all I can to provide them with the tanks and guns and planes they need for their protection and successful battling. So my money is going into War Bonds for *those* outfits."

"H'm. I'd like to buy one of those outfits myself. Mind if I see your tailor?"

### Third-Front Advantage

Repeatedly from London come intimations of an early attempt to establish a bridgehead for the second front. From what is public knowledge of the time required to prepare even such a landing operation as that in Sicily, it is highly unlikely that British-American plans—which apparently called for a cross-Channel drive no sooner than spring—can be suddenly speeded to put on a full-scale invasion. Meanwhile Allied progress in Italy may do much to confirm the arguments for opening the third front first.

In any balancing of strategies many factors remain uncertain even to the military leaders. What might have happened had a cross-Channel invasion been chosen instead of the North African landings can never be known, but the advantages of the third front are coming into clearer view. The gain from clearing the Mediterranean of enemy sea and air power will be fully counted only when the saving in shipping is tabulated, and when the shift in naval power shows its effects in the Burma campaign.

The clearing up of the whole French situation and the addition not only of the resources and bases of the French Empire but of a sizable army of trained and zealous fighters is not the least of the assets of the Mediterranean campaign. Another highly valuable item is the tremendous political and psychological effect. Mussolini's fall, the Italian surrender and the successful breaching of Hitler's "fortress" have had their repercussions not only in Germany, Latin America, and the Balkans, but in Russia and Japan.

The Mediterranean operations gave the Allies, and, particularly the green American armies, an opportunity to get indispensable training in the "bush leagues" where, however hard the going, they were not subjected to the full and unhampered weight of German land power. While it has included bitter battling, it has not involved anything like the casualties the Western Front counted in a similar time in 1918. It has given large opportunity to surprise and ingenuity.

A further gain, which is only now beginning to display its potential value, is the Third Front's advantages for air attack. Italy and Corsica afford bases for hitting the southern and eastern sections of Hitler's Europe-wide barracks and warehouse which could not be reached from England or Egypt with any weight of bombs. They make it possible also to split the German air defenses. At present the RAF finds it useful to make diversionary raids from Britain. This can be done ten times better from Italy.

When the full score is counted for the Third Front, the result tends to remove regrets over the "might have beens" of an earlier second front and to increase confidence in Allied strategists.

### Nazi Strongholds Are Falling on More Than One Front

## Our Readers Say—

### "A Right Proud Job"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The other day one of your Washington staff correspondents quoted James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, as saying that the American people "with 22,000,000 less acres in production, and with less manpower in 1942 than in 1932, produced 36 per cent more food. . . ."

Now I think this is a thought-provoking assertion. I am not sufficiently posted along the statistics "front" to be able to furnish the precise comparative Canadian figures; but I feel on safe ground in asserting that rural Canadians have, in the language of a farm friend, "done a right proud job" since the Nazis goose-stepped across the Polish border, more than four years ago.

More than 325,000 of our most energetic and experienced farm workers (men and women) have been attracted either to the armed services or the war factories; and, as this Dominion has a total of 784,000 farms, that migration from the food-production front will deliver its own message.

Our "emergency war reserves of wheat"—now around 500 million bushels—have come over the long trail from "a surplus headache" as recently as 1938-39 to what a New York observer has now described as "a priceless asset."

In 1931-32, for example, Canada was called upon to produce 11,000,000 pounds of bacon and ham for Britain, and in 1943 the "Bacon for Britain" objective is 675,000,000 pounds. Myriads of people are dependent upon the plans and energies of your farmers, and ours?

JACK CANUCK

Toronto

### War Pictures

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently I read that the censorship of pictures showing war horrors and war brutality was going to be lifted, that the powers that be had decided the public should see more of the carnage of war.

It seems to me censorship over brutality and the censorship over truth should be differently handled.

Whenever the American people can be told the truth about phases of the war which are important, such as invasion, disasters like Pearl Harbor, Salerno, and the futile bombing of Kiska after the Japs had left, they should be told and told truthfully. It is their privilege and their right.

The showing of war pictures is totally different. Any intelligent person knows that sickness, suffering and death accompany war. We all know prison camps are cruel. Even in the days of our own Civil War, prison camps were a disgrace.

But it seems to me it hinders rather than helps the war effort to show masses of men being maimed, killed or suffering tortures. Those brave men who go through the fiery furnace are the last who would want their sufferings held up to others. They endure for victory, not for a movie newsreel.

Morale at home is built up by hard work, hope and faith. Let us not tear it down by useless presentation of suffering which helps no man.

LOUISE DARCY

Biddeford, Maine

### Gifts for Camp Hospital

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Camp and Hospital Council of the American Red Cross in this area is engaged in filling requests for various items at the station hospitals in military camps throughout southeastern Massachusetts. Patients have asked for mystery, detective, and western stories (25-cent paper-covered editions); dictionaries; musical instruments of all descriptions, and easels which can be used by convalescents interested in painting.

If any of your readers can help us meet these requests, we would appreciate it if they would send the above articles to the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, 17 Gloucester Street, Boston, in care of Mrs. Daniel Bloomfield.

PAUL AMUNDSON, Chairman,
Camp and Hospital Committee

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Voice From Home

**From a War Correspondent's Notebook**

ADAK, ALASKA

Normally, the reminders of familiar, well-loved things reach these North Pacific islands in the usual ways—through letters, packages, clippings, belated newspapers, in the movies, on the local or short-wave radio. But sometimes the voice from home speaks to a man out here in odd and unexpected ways.

For instance . . .

It was gray gloaming on Kiska. Our camp occupied a mattress of tundra cut by Rainbow Creek. Three kettles of "C" ration were being heated for supper over a miniature gasoline stove which hissed determinedly at the stillness. A soldier from Wichita stooped to tinker with a fourth stove. Its trademark caught his eye and he exclaimed softly, "I'd like a nickel for every one of them things I've trucked across Kansas."

Momentarily, he was back in a trailer-truck cab, face sunburned, eyes squinting along a Kansas road as he rolled a thousand gasoline heaters—"a nickel for every one"—over the plains . . .

* * *

The sun was setting over the hill behind our Quonset and the clouds were red across the sky. Sunsets like that one are as magnificent as they are rare in the Aleutians. A cook from a near-by mess hall ran up the hill and stood beside us. He was still wearing his white apron and cap. He watched the sky for a while without speaking. Then he turned to leave.

"You'd have to go clear to Arizona to see a prettier sight than that," he said.

Nearly always, there is the prompting to a familiar comparison. The squares of packing cases across the valley from here look in the distance like the unpainted frame buildings of a Dakota hill town. When the wind blows the clouds away from Mount Moffet and the sun shines, this Aleutian peak suddenly takes on the ochres, yellows, and browns of the Grand Canyon.

Some people say that Kiska Harbor is like the Golden Gate. Which seems to be the only reasonable explanation for Japanese radio news announcers thinking that their forces had taken San Francisco.

* * *

Sometimes, home reaches out and touches a soldier or sailor in more personal ways. Even on these remote islands, family reunions are not unheard of.

Not long ago, Lieut.-Col. Jean K. Fogle of the Eleventh Air Force got an indication that his son, George, was to be in Adak. Young Fogle, a gunner's mate on a destroyer, had merely written his father that he was "going to a colder climate." But Colonel Fogle is an intelligence officer with ways of finding out things.

The day the destroyer arrived, Colonel Fogle went out into the harbor in a small boat. Hoping that George might be on deck, the Colonel decided to try to get his attention. All he could think of was a family whistle from back home in Chicago. But before he could make a sound, he heard someone else whistling the familiar notes. George had been on deck and had spotted his father. It was their first meeting in fifteen months . . .

On a troopship bound for Kiska, I met young Lieut. Layton Jones of Deer Lodge, Mont., who was to be in charge of a platoon of road-building troops. On another part of the island, his brother, Lieut. Horace Jones, would be commanding a similar job.

Before the war, the Jones brothers were fire lookouts together in the National Forest Service. They were both ski enthusiasts. They went to Officers Candidate School together, both became first lieutenants on January 1, 1943, were in the same battalion at Camp Hale and the same company at Fort Ord.

"We're working separately now," said Layton, "but as soon as this job is done, we're looking forward to being together again."

"Being together again" is something that just about every service man or woman everywhere looks forward to. It is what the voice from home keeps saying. In a way, it is what home means.

JOHN BEAUFORT

## Where the King and Badoglio Stand

*An Intimate Message From Washington*

**By Joseph C. Harsch**

The Anglo-American diplomatic high command is hoping that there won't be quite as violent a reaction in their respective countries when the Badoglio Government in Italy comes over to our side officially and declares war on the Axis as there was over the Darlan affair. They are prepared for a considerable fuss, but are going ahead with it just the same.

Whether their reasons will satisfy liberal opinion is highly debatable, but for what they are worth, here they are:

The King, for all his weakness, is the legal receptacle of Italian sovereignty. There is plenty to be said against him and his past behavior, but with many, probably most, Italians, he is a symbol just like the famous Iron Crown of Hungary which under Hungarian constitutional law is itself the sovereign power.

* * *

Italy, like France, is a Latin country in which legalistic form is of considerable importance. Marshal Pétain was an asset to the Germans primarily because he was the legal legatee of French constitutional authority. Many French officers resisted our landing in Africa solely because they owed their technical, legal allegiance to the Marshal. Whichever side, therefore, holds the legal sovereignty can command the allegiance of much of the army and the civil service. How true this is in Italy has already been indicated by the results of Mussolini's effort to set up a new Italian Government behind the German lines.

Mussolini has been actual head of the Italian State for two decades. But when the Italian embassies, legations, and consulates throughout the world had to choose between the King's Government and Mussolini's new one, they chose the King. For all his shallowness and senility, the King has already proved a more valuable pawn in our hands than Mussolini in the German hands. And it is expected that his influence will be even more valuable if his Government declares war on its former ally. These are the reasons why the King and Badoglio have been allowed to set up a semi-government behind our lines and even to exercise local authority in some parts of the already occupied section of Italy.

If this Italian Royal Government chooses to declare war on Germany, the Anglo-American high command sees no harm in it. That, of course, does not mean for one moment that the King's Government will be recognized as one of the Allied Powers. It will remain a Government which has surrendered unconditionally to us and which is bound by the terms of its surrender to do literally anything we choose to order it to do.

The formula for its place in the Allied scheme of things is provided by London. Italy will become a "co-belligerent"—a sort of associate, non-voting member of the club. Its treatment at all times will depend on its good behavior. We reserve the right to dissolve the arrangement any time. Above all, the government is to have no assurance that it will survive the war. On the contrary, London and Washington are in complete agreement that acceptance of it as a wartime associate will not compromise the freedom of the Italian people to choose their own Government when the war is over.

* * *

There is an obvious danger here that the King and his associates will manage to redeem themselves in the eyes of their countrymen during the balance of the war and thus escape the consequences of two decades of mistakes culminating in allowing Mussolini to drag Italy into war. That is the central weakness in the plan and one which undoubtedly will arouse considerable criticism. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill weighed this against the value we expect to receive from the Italian Government and decided that the balance lay on the side of letting the King carry on for the time being.

Marshal Badoglio is apparently opening up his Government to liberal forces inside Italy. Count Sforza is going to Italy and has already communicated with Badoglio, although he says that he will not join the Badoglio Government.

What has been said above is not presented in any sense as justification or defense of the policy outlined, but solely for information.

## Not a Year for Potatoes

*A Dispatch From the Farm*

**By John Gould**

The potato problem ended for most of you people last Spring sometime, but we're still sticking with it. It's been a good year for potatoes and they've grown large. We're rolling them out with cant dogs and piling them on a scoot. We're going to stack all we can outdoors and put the rest down cellar. They are for sale, were grown to ease the war food problem, and are the best we've ever raised.

We hope to get a new dollar for an old one, but we've been tempered by the hazards of farming under present food-control measures and we don't much care. By all the rules, this was the year *not* to plant potatoes, and since the rules have a way of punching plaster out of OPA ceilings, we expect to end up by feeding all these nice potatoes to the hens, pig, and cow. This needn't cause any gasps of dismay, however, as the markets will be full of potatoes regardless of what we do.

I suppose I violate no confidences when I comment that the potato shortage of last Spring was much like a man standing to his neck in the well and yelling for a drink. This part of the country was full of potatoes. You see, the OPA boys tried to manipulate a business they didn't know anything about. All the reasons and causes they cited were absurd, and these potato farmers knew it. I have never known a farmer to make more money than he knew what to do with, and hardly any of them are conscientiously opposed to laying up a cent now and then. So when OPA stupidly set up a false economy, the farmers stupidly took steps to protect their interests. Because eating-potato prices were set lower than seed-potato prices, these poor old dumb farmers did exactly what anyone with the brain of a goose might have expected. They sold seed potatoes.

Curiously enough, an eating potato will usually sprout. The OPA presumably didn't know that. Nor did they know, we must assume, that seed potatoes are good to eat. Anyway, tags reading "Seed Potatoes, not for human consumption" were put on the bags, and shipyard workers bought them at close to $5 a hundredweight. The OPA can assume they were all planted if it wants to. After the planting season was over, a few seed potatoes were relabeled, and as OPA then was thinking about something else, they brought around a dollar a peck as table stock. Farmers around here were smiling and paying off mortgages at a great rate.

All this means that 1943 was the year not to plant potatoes. The economics generally show that a good year is followed by a poor one, that if a man makes money this year all his neighbors will try potatoes next year and the market will be cloyed. Prices drop, and anyone with potatoes is two grades below a pauper. Conversely, in a poor year, farmers lose their courage and drop their acreage the next. Supply is thereupon low, demand is good, and prices are good. There are just enough muddlers in the potato business who plant the same acreage year in and year out to create this see-saw opportunity for the discerning farmer. But this year everyone was urging everybody to plant and plant and plant, and the established rules were everywhere ignored. Potatoes are not our specialty but we put in an acre and gave Hitler an awful fright.

Now comes the harvest. Every man, woman, and child for miles around is digging potatoes. Stores can't move them. Wholesalers seem to be waiting for the price to collapse. The potato-hungry world doesn't seem to pay any attention. No doubt this year will well-nigh ruin many a man who depends on potatoes. For our part, we don't have to care. It appears potatoes aren't the only crop the OPA has undertaken to revise. Grain for our cow, hens, and pig is hard to get, low in quality, and expensive. If we didn't know about potatoes, we'd think the grain farmers were picking on us. The OPA might like to know that potatoes are good to eat, good to plant, and also good to feed out. So I can treat my livestock to excellent fare and save myself a whopping feed bill. I do feel somewhat patriotic as I survey my piles of potatoes, for I have done what they asked me to. I'm afraid, however, that this wasn't the year to raise potatoes.

I often wonder why more people don't take up farming. In addition to all the fun, it is so valuably instructive.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